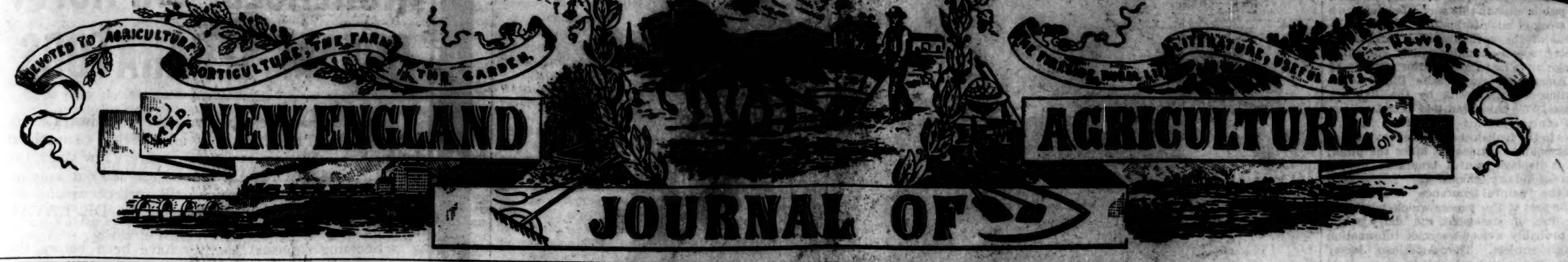


SEP 11
ANTHONY & SONS

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LXIV. - NO. 51 BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9 1905 WHOLE NO. 3319

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.
ISSUED WEEKLY AT
NO. 3 STATE STREET,
Boston, Mass.

TERMS:
\$2.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies 5 cents.
An advertisement for one week, 10 cents; for two weeks, 15 cents; for one month, 25 cents; for three months, 75 cents; for six months, \$1.25; for one year, \$2.00. All advertisements must be paid for in advance.
The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent in the community.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

Farm Hints for September.

FINISHING THE GRAIN HARVEST.

Late-sown grain will be harvested this month. The work should proceed without delay and the grain not allowed to stand until over-ripe. The late-sown oats will make good hay if cut while yet green, and this is a very satisfactory use to which to devote them. Good crops of barley are sometimes grown when for various reasons it is found necessary to sow late, and it makes an excellent substitute for this purpose. This is an easy crop to cure late in the season. Where buckwheat is raised it should be in condition to harvest by the last of the month and receive proper attention.

SELECT SEED POTATOES NOW.

Nothing is to be gained by allowing potatoes to remain in the ground any length of time after the tops are dead, as where this is the case there is a liability of loss from the depredation of insects or the rot. Potatoes should be properly sorted and cared for on being dug. The small ones and those unfit for the table should be picked out and put by themselves where they can be used for stock food.

When digging it is also a good time to select the seed for another year. As the tubers lie spread out upon the ground, it will be easy to select the best and most perfect ones from those hills producing the largest number, as well as to pick out those of proper size and shape. Farmers and gardeners have noticed that some of the hills produce much more or better formed tubers than others, and by selecting from these the varieties of potatoes can be kept up much better in form, productiveness and other desirable qualities.

Potatoes should be kept in boxes or barrels and in a cool place. Too many potatoes should not be put in a bin where it will be difficult getting at them for any purpose if desired. Where potatoes are to be sold, if they can be disposed of directly from the field at a fair price it will be usually better than to store them for quite a little advance in price at some time afterward.

GETTING RID OF THE EARLY APPLES.

These usually do not keep very long after becoming ripe and should be disposed of as soon as possible. Unless there is a fair market for such fruit, the less one has beyond the requirements of the household the better it will be. There will generally be a greater or less amount of unmarketable fruit, and where not otherwise wanted this can be put to a fair use by feeding to stock. Pigs are particularly fond of apples and should have one or two feeds a day. Apples may also be cooked and when mixed with meal and sour milk will make an excellent feed for poultry. An occasional feed will also be good for the horses.

On the farm of the writer a large sheep is kept in the barn to run the cream separator. It is very fond of potatoes and apples, and will in the course of the year make use of quite an amount of what would otherwise be considered waste products.

CUTTING BUSHES IN THE PASTURES.

In most pastures is found more or less bush growth. As the pastures become older the bushes increase in variety and number, and in some places pretty nearly occupy the ground. There are some portions of many pastures that it would be better to allow to grow up again to wood, as in time the timber would be worth very much more than the land is now. Where this is not desirable then attention should be given to cutting or otherwise destroying the bushes. These have now made most of their growth for the season, and when cut will not have vitality to start up again to any great extent this fall, hence the advantage of doing this work now.

When the practice of cutting every year is followed it will be found that the growth will decrease, and in this way they can be gradually got rid of.

If there are any bushes, briars or rank-growing weeds along the fences in the meadows or by the roadside, they should also receive attention, thus adding much to the better condition and good appearance of fields and roads.

TOP-DRESSING THE MEADOWS.

Where there is manure for the purpose, no better use can be made of it than in applying to the grass lands. The earlier this is done in autumn the better it will be. It is the most profitable method to begin to top-dress soon after the land has been newly sown, when there is a good thrifty sward. After the crop has become a large measure reduced or run out, the land should then be plowed and devoted to other crops. It is better to make a moderate application each season rather than one large one to last for several years. In this way

continued large yields of hay will be secured and of the best quality.

Pains should be taken to spread the manure evenly and finely over the ground. If a bush or light harrow is run over the surface it will help to do this work. Where much of this work is to be done a manure spreader will accomplish it in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

KEEPING STOCK FROM THE MOWING FIELDS.

Where the best results are to be expected from the grass lands or meadows stock should not be allowed to run on them to any extent. Where the aftergrowth is good there is a strong temptation to do this, and usually with loss in the end.

If there is a good second crop of clover or rowen, mow it early enough for a new growth to cover the ground for the winter. Where there is too much grass to remain on the ground and it is not desirable to cut it, then it should be partially fed early, but in no case should it be fed down close, as this will be more or less ruinous to the crops that are to follow.

FEEDING FODDER CROPS TO THE COWS.

Particular attention should be given to this at this season of the year. The grass in the pastures having become insufficient, there is a necessity for supplying extra feed in some form to make up for the deficiency. Where there is a second crop of clover or rowen this will answer an excellent purpose. Some farmers may have millet or Hungarian grass which will help along for awhile. But corn will form the principal crop for this purpose, and of this there should always be sufficient for use. The idea should be to so far as possible keep up a good flow of milk, rather than allow the cows to become dry early.

On farms where cows are coming fresh in milk in autumn of course abundant provision for proper feed and care is needed. There is a fair prospect for dairy products now on, and it should pay to secure an increased make by all proper methods.

PASTURE SURPLUS STOCK.

The cool weather of early autumn is the best time to fatten old cows. If put into good, rich pasture or fed with soiling crops, which are abundant at this time of year, with a ration of wheat bran and cottonseed and cornmeal added, they will put on flesh very fast. A good fattening mixture is made of bran five hundred pounds, cottonseed or corn meal one hundred pounds and salt five pounds. Four quarts per day is a fair ration and more can be used with profit if the cow is giving a little milk, as the increased milk flow will pay for the extra grain and the cow will put on flesh faster. In such cases good results may be had with feeding green corn, which is both a fattening and milk-producing food, also waste vegetables, pumpkins, beets and cabbages. Cow beef can be made cheaply at this time of year and the weather favors heavy feeding and rapid increase of flesh.

FARM VEGETABLES.

Cabbage and cauliflower will be making fast growth this weather if the ground is kept stirred and the weeds subdued. Frequent cultivation is the secret of quick growth of these vegetables, and a dressing of nitrate of soda hoed in helps greatly. Harvest large onions as soon as the tops turn yellow. Spread them on clean ground to dry. After drying remove to the barn loft, spreading them a few inches thick on the floor. They should be stirred occasionally and the windows kept open for airing. Cucumber pickles should be gathered every day and the vines gone over carefully to prevent the specimens being neglected and allowed to ripen seed.

Squash borers are doing considerable damage. Where they are numerous the best plan is to plant a larger number of hills than usual with fewer seeds in the hill, thus giving more plants and insuring that some will be left after the borer has done their worst. The vines can be saved to some extent after the attack of borers by covering the joints with loose moist earth, which will cause them to send out roots.

Sow spinach for spring use. For a farm garden, the seed should be sown in drills thinly covered with a rake. Vacant plots of land should be plowed, harrowed and seeded to rye or rye and vetch mixed. These cover crops will help much for next season's crops if plowed under in the spring.

THE HONEY CROP.

Nectar is usually thin and watery when first taken into the hive, but as it is deposited in the cells less than a drop at a time much of the extra water evaporates, and further to facilitate evaporation the bees leave the cells uncapped for several days when nearly full. Sometimes the bees accelerate this ripening process by vigorous fanning at the entrance of the hive, which may continue all night when honey is coming in fast. The more thoroughly the honey is ripened the less liable it is to ferment, a fact in chemistry with which the bees seem to be thoroughly familiar. The consistency of honey depends somewhat upon the source from which it is gathered and also upon the haste with which it is stored.

After comb honey is taken from the hive it is sometimes a difficult matter to keep it free from ants. They seem to have a fondness for hiding in the vacant cells around the border of the honey. Arrange a low table by placing each leg in a tomato can half filled with kerosene oil, then place your honey on the table. The ants cannot reach it from any point without crossing the oil, which they will never live to do.

Fond as bees are of nectar, they are yet fond of honey, and will forsake the fields at any time to collect a load of ready prepared sweets. Thus bee-keepers often have trouble in handling the honey in their apiaries, for when the bees get a scent of the alluring harvest they fall upon the

plunder and quickly convey it back to their hives. Indeed, under the intoxicating influence of ready-made honey they often become demoralized, and like a miser at the sight of gold dream only of acquiring the largest possible amount. Thus swarms sometimes fight over honey, and finally the strong ones break into the hives of the weak and rob their own neighbors. Old-time bee-keepers understood that when honey is to be handled it must be taken into a room and the door closed or else there is danger that the whole apiary may be seized with a frenzy for robbing. Great care should be taken in opening hives at such times when little or no honey is coming in from the fields, and at no time should honey be exposed in or near the apiary.

THE CALVES.

Shady pastures should be provided for the summer calves, also some protection against the flies by application of kerosene emulsion or some of the patent dips. Calves consume a great deal of water even when fed milk and should have a good supply. When several calves are kept in the same pasture it is best to have racks provided for a pail for each animal to prevent some

day shipped to Boston, New York and Philadelphia markets. The quality has been better than usual, while the cucumber has been in some degree smaller than formerly and more scabbed.

Quite a number of the farmers here are making preparations for large beds of spinach, also for asparagus for another season. We have a great country for growing the best quality of cauliflower and there are now and some planted of this vegetable alone. Grapes are looking splendid, and we expect to have large quantities of them. Plums of various varieties are doing well, and there will be a large supply for the market. Fruits, such as apples, pears and peaches, are not in abundance, and the farmers here consider the crop a very slight one.

Providence, R. I. A. C. B.

Marblehead Crops Thriving.

In summing up the crops here probably we have had one of the most successful seasons for years. Corn is growing splendidly, particularly high, and the cobs are full and rich, to be marketed at good prices. We are to have large quantities of shell



"RESULTS" WHICH CAN'T HELP BRINGING SMILES.
Scene on the line of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

calves from getting more than their share and robbing the rest or tipping over the milk.

THE POULTRY YARDS.

Milk is a first rate form of animal food for this weather. Cracked corn is better than whole corn in summer and fall.

Keep the grit, shell and charcoal boxes well filled. Grit is often scarce in the hen yard where fowls have been kept a number of years.

Some people leave the windows in the poultry house all summer, making it uncomfortable on hot nights. Windows should be taken out in June and left out until the last of October.

Do not crowd birds or houses in hot weather; give the birds plenty of room. Crowding means discomfort, lice and disease.

Do not leave food lying about after feeding and do not allow soft feeds to become sour.

A plan of feeding liked by some is to mix ground dry feeds like bran, corn meal and gluten feed in equal parts, with about one-sixth ground dry meat scrap, and keep it before the fowls all the time in slatted boxes. They will not eat enough of this mixture to get too fat; in fact, they must be fed some whole corn or other attractive food daily to keep them in condition, but the plan is a labor saver in the busy season, compared with the soft feed plan.

The best coating inside and out for the henhouse is whitewash with a tablespoonful of creoline or carbolic acid to each gallon. Farmers usually have plenty of land and should not crowd hens into a run, but should fix a large space giving continuous pastures. But if runs are used they should be kept decently fresh to prevent disease. Spading up at this season and dressing with air-laked lime is a good plan. Unused runs should be sowed with rye.

Supply pure cool water in clean dishes. It should be kept in the shady spots. If a few appears ailing without any special reason, turn her loose. Green food and free range will cure any bird that is worth keeping alive.

O. E. Greene of the Minnesota Station makes a statement regarding turkeys based on personal experience. The young chicks are allowed to roam at will and are fed occasionally some corn cake. For fattening barley and corn, soaked or boiled for a short time, are considered good feeds. If the turkeys are kept in a slightly darkened room and fed heavily for about three weeks the quality of the flesh will be much improved, and they will generally pay for feed in extra weight. For the winter feeding of brooding stock, whole corn, wheat or barley, with grit and water, are recommended. Twice a day is often enough to feed them. They do not need a warm place in the house. They will do better in a rather cool house with plenty of fresh air.

Cucumbers Plenty.

We have some of the largest cucumbers and spinach farms here and in our immediate suburbs than in any other of the market growing districts. It would not be surprising if there were over three carloads a

coming a prime favorite as a cover crop for orchards, and to follow as a green manure such crops as early potatoes and sweet corn.

It is sown at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre and will do better if incorporated with a green culture before sowing. Some New England growers have used one-half bushel of winter vetch with a bushel of rye, making a combination which costs much less for seed than pure vetch, which costs \$5 to \$6.00 per bushel or sixty pounds. Experience of New England orchardists is not wholly favorable, some claiming that the cost of seed is so great that their crops like red clover give better results, everything considered, but the vetch has an advantage in maturing a crop for plowing under in late fall and very early spring when the ground is not occupied with other crops. As soon as the seed is in more abundant supply, no doubt the price will go down, as the crop is not a costly one to raise. Probably a few farmers could make money sowing vetch in early spring and raising the seed for sale in this section.

Notes from Hingham.

All our fields are in fine condition, the crops are growing well, and we expect to harvest a very fine lot of vegetables and fruit next month. We do not raise quite as much of the large-sized vegetables as we do the low-land varieties, owing to not having as much land under cultivation as in other sections, and to the summer colony which has bought up a great deal of farm property, consequently prohibiting the old style of farming. There is considerable summer farming going on, which does not permit the same being sent to the market. We have a large quantity of muskmelons raised in this district. There is an especial variety being raised extensively by one or two large gardeners, which finds a lucrative market.

We are to have large quantities of wild grapes this season; the vines seem to be very full and the fruit rapidly ripening. As to apples, we have a short supply, although some varieties will be plenty. Pears are in abundance.

Hingham, Mass. Lown.

Suggestions on Farm Labor.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

The labor problem is annoying the farmers in this locality. It is scarce and the price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin County, Mass.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The advocates of the establishment of the parcel post system in the United States have been sending in petition after petition to Congress earnestly praying for the inauguration of such a system, arguing that it would be a splendid thing for the country. The views of the opposition are strongly brought out in the St. Paul Trade, which affirms that such a system would result in an enormous concentration of business in the few large cities and would drive out of business not only the country merchant, but also the department stores. The St. Paul Trade says:

"The great mail-order houses of the country, selling direct to the customer, are behind an organization which has started to work an 'endless chain' scheme to secure the united support of the manufacturers and wholesalers of the entire country for an amendment to the postal laws, providing for two classes of mail matter, one, the first class, to consist of letter postage at one cent, and the second class to consist of all other classes of mailable matter at a rate just sufficient to pay expenses."

"This means," continues the Trade, "brought down to bare facts, a parcel post. It means that the big mail-order houses will be enabled to send their goods to farmers through the mails at a cost so little that it would be absolutely impossible for the country merchant to compete."

"The result will be one or more big department stores, according to the size of the place, in each town in country districts, and these will have a hard time to compete with the mail-order houses, even though they will be able to get their goods in large quantities at first hand."

"It is therefore at once apparent that it is as much to the interest of the manufacturer and wholesaler to fight the parcel post scheme as it is for the small merchant."

Another consumption "cure" it appears has been discovered in New York, and in its preparation vegetables play a most important part. Dr. John F. Russell, who is at the head of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, in his investigations of methods of treating pulmonary tuberculosis, hit upon the vegetable juice idea as a means of imparting proper food to the patient. He gathered equal parts by weight of raw vegetables, and, after thorough washing by scrubbing with a brush and rinsing in fresh water without removing the skins, mixed them together and chopped them in a very

until the particles were small enough to go easily into the receiver of the grinding machine, where the mass was reduced to pulp. This pulp was collected as it fell through the machine and squeezed thoroughly to obtain the juice. The first vegetables experimented with were potatoes, onions, beets, turnips, cabbages and celery, but later on sweet potatoes, apples, pumpkins, carrots, parsnips, rhubarb, squash, tomatoes, spinach, radishes, string beans and green peas in the pod were added. The juice is extracted fresh every day and kept on ice.

The press dispatches state that the cures effected are positive and complete, the patients in almost every instance increasing in weight and general health improved.

Another "cure" recently reported is that of hay fever, which, as is well known, is caused by the irritation of the lining of the nose of the persons affected. Prof. W. F. Dunbar, director of the State Hygienic Institute of Hingham, recently delivered a series of lectures on hay fever in which he brought forth evidence showing that the pollen of certain wild flowers and weeds floating in the air, no matter how few, would cause the irritation. According to reports received from Consul-General Guenther of Frankfurt, Professor Dunbar has made experiments to find a specific anti-poison. He tried to obtain an anti-poison from animals, and found that the serum of some animals showed clear anti-poison effects within a few weeks. A mixture of pollen toxin and the serum prevented the irritating effects of the former. After numerous and exhaustive experiments he found that by the simple application of one drop of the serum into the nasal canal the main entrance of the poison were completely shut off and irritation already existing removed. Further improvement of the hay fever remedy was obtained by pulverizing it. Statistics have been gathered in which it was shown that of 505 patients who used the new serum, 200 had favorable results, passing over the hay fever season free from attacks, 145 used the remedy with partial and sixty-three without any success.

Numerous Congressmen who are now in Washington have been receiving letters from an Illinois man suggesting the application of electricity to farming and to threshing, etc. He has been giving the subject a good deal of thought, he states, and believes it feasible. "It seems strange," he writes, "that fifteen years after the male and the horse have been set free from their wearing toll on the city street cars, no measure has been adopted emancipating them from their exhausting labors in the fields of the farm." The eccentricity of the correspondent appears where he broaches the idea that Congress shall make an appropriation to further the scheme, advocating the establishment of power plants on all big farms and ranches, do plowing, cultivating, run wheat drills and threshing outfits with electrical power.

The alligator pear, or the "aguacate," of the Spaniards in Central and South America, is a tropical fruit now relatively little known, but with every prospect of a gradually increasing popularity. It is a pear only in shape. It might be called a vegetable fruit, and is to my mind one of the most delicious products of the tropics. The time, I believe, is not far distant when it will be almost as generally liked and used as is the banana today. It is absolutely different from any other fruit and is an acquired taste with most people. The flesh has a delicate buttery consistency, and is eaten with vinegar, salt and other condiments, or is used as an ingredient of other salad compounds. The promise of agriculture and commercial importance for this fruit lies in the fact that it already has a distinct, if limited, place in the markets of our larger cities at from thirty to sixty cents apiece, prices which might be halved or quartered and still leave good profits for both grower and dealer. Moreover, even at these large prices the supply of first-class fruit seems to be unequal to the demand.

The "aguacate" is perhaps the one fruit which Porto Rico is ready to send to market in considerable quantity and of prime quality. The tree is easily propagated from seed, is a vigorous grower and a free bearer, and there is no apparent reason why the alligator pear may not soon come within the reach of all.

A recent report of the pomologist of the Department of Agriculture gives a list of the largest apple producing States. Of the States having over ten million bearing trees, Missouri heads the list with twenty million trees; New York next with fifteen million; Illinois, thirteen million; Ohio, thirteen million; Kansas, twelve million; Pennsylvania, twelve million and Michigan, eleven million trees.

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

"A preserving substance under the name of 'sterilol' has been put upon the market, with the statement that no objection can be found to its application, and that it is in no way injurious to the health. Contrary to this, it has been shown by investigations made by the chemical laboratory of the imperial health office, that samples of this preparation contain 24 per cent. of formaldehyde. According to the opinion of the royal scientific department for medical affairs, formalin, as well as all preparations which contain it, are to be considered as preservatives seriously injurious to health in all articles of nourishment and enjoyment. In the preparation of meat for sale the application of formaldehyde has been expressly forbidden by statutory regulations."

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

"A preserving substance under the name of 'sterilol' has been put upon the market, with the statement that no objection can be found to its application, and that it is in no way injurious to the health. Contrary to this, it has been shown by investigations made by the chemical laboratory of the imperial health office, that samples of this preparation contain 24 per cent. of formaldehyde. According to the opinion of the royal scientific department for medical affairs, formalin, as well as all preparations which contain it, are to be considered as preservatives seriously injurious to health in all articles of nourishment and enjoyment. In the preparation of meat for sale the application of formaldehyde has been expressly forbidden by statutory regulations."

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

"A preserving substance under the name of 'sterilol' has been put upon the market, with the statement that no objection can be found to its application, and that it is in no way injurious to the health. Contrary to this, it has been shown by investigations made by the chemical laboratory of the imperial health office, that samples of this preparation contain 24 per cent. of formaldehyde. According to the opinion of the royal scientific department for medical affairs, formalin, as well as all preparations which contain it, are to be considered as preservatives seriously injurious to health in all articles of nourishment and enjoyment. In the preparation of meat for sale the application of formaldehyde has been expressly forbidden by statutory regulations."

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

"A preserving substance under the name of 'sterilol' has been put upon the market, with the statement that no objection can be found to its application, and that it is in no way injurious to the health. Contrary to this, it has been shown by investigations made by the chemical laboratory of the imperial health office, that samples of this preparation contain 24 per cent. of formaldehyde. According to the opinion of the royal scientific department for medical affairs, formalin, as well as all preparations which contain it, are to be considered as preservatives seriously injurious to health in all articles of nourishment and enjoyment. In the preparation of meat for sale the application of formaldehyde has been expressly forbidden by statutory regulations."

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

"A preserving substance under the name of 'sterilol' has been put upon the market, with the statement that no objection can be found to its application, and that it is in no way injurious to the health. Contrary to this, it has been shown by investigations made by the chemical laboratory of the imperial health office, that samples of this preparation contain 24 per cent. of formaldehyde. According to the opinion of the royal scientific department for medical affairs, formalin, as well as all preparations which contain it, are to be considered as preservatives seriously injurious to health in all articles of nourishment and enjoyment. In the preparation of meat for sale the application of formaldehyde has been expressly forbidden by statutory regulations."

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

"A preserving substance under the name of 'sterilol' has been put upon the market, with the statement that no objection can be found to its application, and that it is in no way injurious to the health. Contrary to this, it has been shown by investigations made by the chemical laboratory of the imperial health office, that samples of this preparation contain 24 per cent. of formaldehyde. According to the opinion of the royal scientific department for medical affairs, formalin, as well as all preparations which contain it, are to be considered as preservatives seriously injurious to health in all articles of nourishment and enjoyment. In the preparation of meat for sale the application of formaldehyde has been expressly forbidden by statutory regulations."

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

"A preserving substance under the name of 'sterilol' has been put upon the market, with the statement that no objection can be found to its application, and that it is in no way injurious to the health. Contrary to this, it has been shown by investigations made by the chemical laboratory of the imperial health office, that samples of this preparation contain 24 per cent. of formaldehyde. According to the opinion of the royal scientific department for medical affairs, formalin, as well as all preparations which contain it, are to be considered as preservatives seriously injurious to health in all articles of nourishment and enjoyment. In the preparation of meat for sale the application of formaldehyde has been expressly forbidden by statutory regulations."

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

Dairy.

The Fat Test.

When a statement is once started in the press it is surprising how hard it is to run it down. It is handed on from publication to publication with acrobatic interest. The public must in this way often acquire a vast stock of misinformation.

Some of the agricultural papers of the country have been industriously spreading strange news in regard to the attitude of the American Jersey Cattle Club on the question of testing milk by the Babcock process. We have been told that fossilism is in control of this association; that it sticks to the foolish churn test; that for unreasonable obstinacy it takes the plum; that it displays painful ignorance of the progress of dairy science, etc.

As the "painful ignorance" is altogether on the part of the papers which persist in this line of statement, the dairy public will probably welcome correct information on this subject. The American Jersey Cattle Club, composed, as it is, of practical dairymen, progressive breeders, successful business men, prominent statesmen, and members of the various learned professions, is the last body in the world likely to be behind the age on any practical question affecting its interests. Among its large membership there are doubtless differences of opinion as to the relative value of the various methods of testing dairy cows, but the consensus of opinion in the club is embodied in its laws and rules, and those rules provide for the acceptance of tests made by all approved methods, both privately and officially applied. The club is not composed of either fat test faddists or churn test faddists, so neither method of testing has been rejected, but each is given its due place. Some outsiders would have the club abolish the churn test entirely as obsolete and inaccurate, but there is no good reason why this should be done. The confirmed butter-testers made under the rules of the club are made by the fat test in the hands of representatives of the agricultural colleges, supplemented by the churn in the hands of the owner of the cow or his agent, the two methods being thus independently applied in each case, and these tests have proved the accuracy of both the Babcock test and the churn test, the average difference between the two being but 1/100 of a percent per cow per week in favor of the fat test, and this difference is fully accounted for by the necessary loss of some of the fat in the skimmilk and buttermilk. So there seems to be no good reason whatever why the club should reject churn tests on the score of such tests being inaccurate, to say nothing of the desirability of obtaining evidence as to the churnability of the milk and the quality of the butter; for in the production of butter it is the fat that can be recovered in butter that counts, not what may be found chemically as present in the milk.

But at the same time no stigma whatever is cast by the churn test, the fat test, either expressed or implied. A churn test or a fat test, if made in accordance with the club rules, and if the required standard is reached, equally entitles a cow to entry in the club's Register of Merit. Both methods of testing are put upon an exact equality, and, as has been said, in the case of "one firm" tests both methods are employed to verify each other. In the case of the cow demonstration at St. Louis, where churning was impracticable, the club freely accepted the Babcock fat test under which the Jersey herd competed, evidence enough, if evidence were needed, that the club has no objection to or prejudice against the fat test; for, let it be fat test or churn test, the Jersey cow does not fail to come to the front.

Much more could be said, but sufficient evidence has already been adduced to show how erroneous and unjust are the criticisms levelled at the American Jersey Cattle Club on the score of its supposed opposition to the fat test.

R. M. Gow.

Drying Cows.

In well-managed dairies each cow is milked about ten months of the year; the remainder of the twelve months she is said to be "dry." Where the dairyman sells milk to customers he endeavors to have a small part of his herd dry at a time, so that there will always be enough cows to supply his trade. An incidental advantage of this is that from these cows advanced in the milking period, and the changes due to the time of lactation are avoided in the milked milk, which is thus kept of uniform quality. As the period of lactation progresses there is a tendency to gradually increase in the total solids. Numerous observations have shown that the yield decreases quite steadily from the time the cow is fresh to about the middle of the lactation period, after which it is fairly constant.

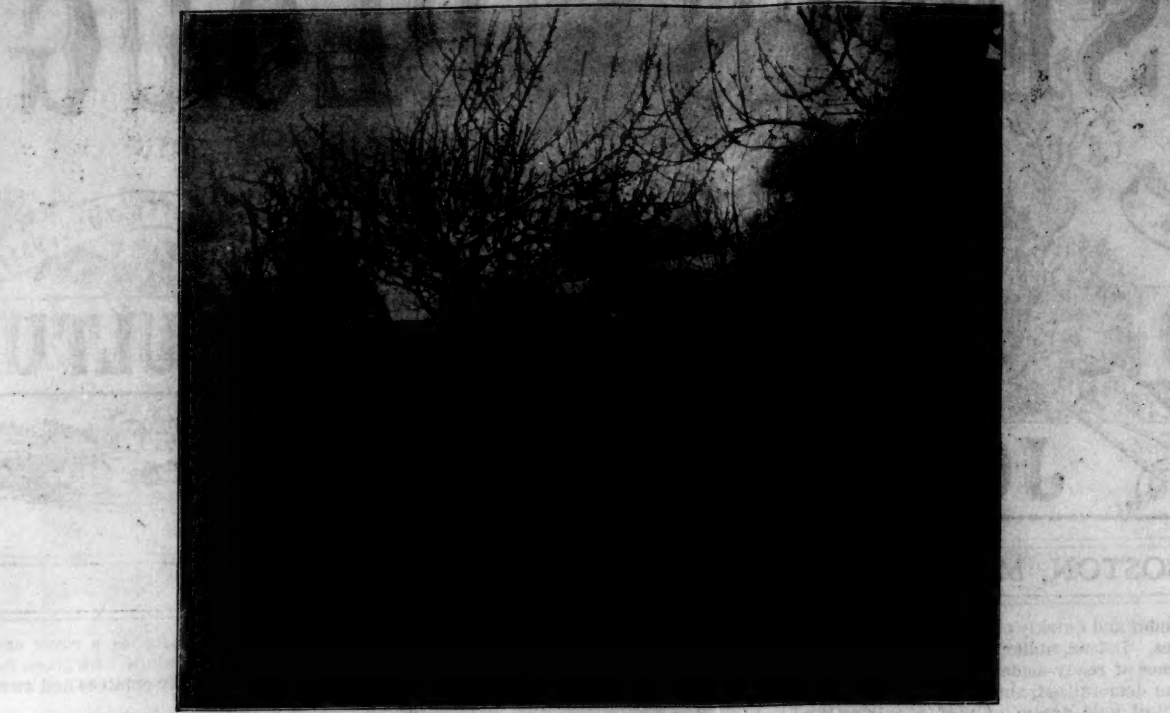
This shrinkage in yield is accompanied by an increase in the percentage of fat, and the physical condition of the milk is so altered that the cream rises less easily. Discard every cow that goes dry of her own accord. While she should be dry four to eight weeks previous to calving, she should be put dry. Ten weeks before calving out of most of the grain food from the cow, and, if in winter, all roots and succulent food. After a week of this treatment milk her once a day, and another week every other day; then stop. You must stop some time, for if you continue to milk the cow is bound to respond. Sometimes two or three days after stopping if you find the udder empty, milk out a little to ease it, but generally this does not happen. At six weeks or a month before calving she should be thoroughly dry. Many farmers continue to milk the cow regularly up to within three or four weeks of calving; at this time the cow has, as it were, begun to freshen, and if they stop then trouble ensues, and the udder is likely to be spoiled. If the cow is not dry for four weeks before calving, better keep on milking the rest of the period; but I am satisfied that you can get more pounds of milk from a cow by milking her ten months in a year than by milking her twelve. At the same time, if the cow continues to secrete milk, it must be drawn. None should be forced to go dry during evident natural resistance to so doing.—C. G. F.

Among the Dairymen.

When you get twenty tons of ensilage to the acre you must bear in mind it is equal to six or seven tons of the best hay. There ought to be a rush to get silos.—H. O. Daniels, Middlesex County, Ct.

There is nothing better than clover for cattle feed. I like alfalfa; it gives a good aroma. Two feeds of silage and one of clover, or the reverse, according to the amount on hand, are a good proportion.—H. E. Cook, Onondaga County, N. Y.

I have had some experience with other breeds, but have found nothing quite equal to the Jersey for dairy work. I think one should decide on some particular breed, whether for the dairy or beef, and strive to



A WORKING DEVON BULL.

Ohio Mingo in harness, earning his salt making irrigating ditches in the orchard at "Devon Home," at North Yakima, Wash. Vergil O. McWhorter, junior member of the firm, at the plow.

improve it by using pure bred males, raising the heifer calves from their best cows and discarding anything else. This I consider a much safer way than to depend upon buying cows, especially for the dairy.—H. Littlefield, Penobscot County, Me.

Literature.

A story of a soldier of fortune well told with surprising spirit throughout is "Terence O'Rourke, Gentleman Adventurer," by Louis Joseph Vance. It recalls some of the earlier novels of Charles Lever in its characterization and is not without a touch of the elder Dumas in the fertility and rapidity of its incidents. The hero is an Irishman, as his name, which appears on the title page implies. At the opening of the tale he is hard up in Paris, without money even to pay his rent, but he had been a captain general in a South American republic, was honorably discharged from the Foreign Legion of France, had won a sword in Cuba, and once held a captain's commission under the Greco-Turkish war. Moreover he was born in O'Rourke castle and was of good birth and fine breeding. Through a lucky accident he falls in with a woman who has a spendthrift brother, the heir to a successful chocolate maker. She is in search of a person to guard the young man in his foolish attempt to establish an empire in the desert of Sahara, of which he wishes to be the head, and O'Rourke proves to be just the man for whom she has been seeking. He is made commander-in-chief of the forces of the young aspirant for royal honors, and he performs numerous deeds of valor and has many wonderful escapes throughout the book. The love interest in the tale arises naturally from the situations in which the two principal characters find themselves, and the movement never halts in the clever development of the plot. A more legitimately exciting novel has not appeared for many a day, and it recalls what was good in past stories of adventures with modern embellishments that are distinctly novel and original. (New York: A. Wessels & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

Barbara, the author of "People of the Whirlpool," has done nothing better than her latest novel "At the Sign of the Fox." She calls it a book for the brave, and it is truly this, in the lessons of self-reliance it imparts. It is the story of a noble girl brought up in fashionable New York society, who, when the father falls and is stricken down by cerebral hemorrhage, resulting in loss of memory, turns to the work of supporting the family with an earnest purpose to succeed and returns to the old country homestead of her father's family which had been given her and had long been in charge of a caretaker. Here she sets resolutely to work, and eventually opens a house of roadside entertainment, using a picture of a young Fox which she had rescued from starvation as a signboard. She had been an art student in Paris in the days of her prosperity and there she made the acquaintance of an artist, who plays an important part in her life. The two are brought together in her adversity in a peculiar manner, and fortune smiles at the conclusion of the tale. But before this happens, her father's reason is restored by a sudden shock of nature and through his relations the financial condition of the household is still further increased in what the daughter calls her river kingdom. The descriptions of fashionable society are accurate, while those of rural regions have a picturesque realism that is enchanting. Indeed the author has a gift for word painting that has seldom been surpassed among modern writers of fiction. The character drawing is remarkable, vigorous and distinctive, and the heroine and her confidential friend are two exceedingly attractive types of contrasting womanhood. The men are strongly depicted. They are not of the conventional order, and the boy who is called The Cub shows how manliness may be developed in an unpromising subject by a change of occupation. Miss Keith is one of the most humorous personages in the narrative, and her experiences in Boston, where she goes on the advice of an old friend in search of a husband, after she has attained the mature age of fifty, are vastly amusing. Here is a passage relating to her unfortunate adventure before the start: "Pitane and I never had arrived three days before, and yet the answer to the latter lay in process of construction upon the flat of the old-fashioned bookcase in the window corner. Perhaps the cause of the delay was more in the fact that both picture and letter, though relating to the First Cause, had not come directly from her but from his sister. She had been a school friend of Miss Keith's, who occasionally came to visit her, and was now living in Boston, having become the third wife of some one connected in an humble capacity with a free library in the city where the State House dome seeks to rival Minerva's helmet, and whose streets ever

coll in and out as if in classic emulation of Medusa's looks." The story is evidently told from an ample experience, and is fascinating throughout. No book of the season will excel it in popularity. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

CURLEY.

Several novels and plays may be suggestively recalled while reading "Curly," a Tale of the Arizona Desert, notably "The Water Witch," by Cooper, and Shakespeare's "As You Like It." However, the tale smacks decidedly of American soil in the far West, though some of its principal characters are from Ireland. The narrator of the story goes from old Texas, having a desire to reach the sea, and in a fight with Apaches, near the edge of Arizona, makes the acquaintance of Lord Balhannon, and goes with him to an old fortress as his henchman. It is this nobleman's son and a disguised woman that the principal interest in the narrative centers. The villain carries a feud from the old world into the new one, but eventually meets the fate that usually falls to bad men, in a frontier country where rude justice is inflicted without mercy. The description of the life of the region where the action takes place is extremely picturesque. The story is related in the language of the cowboy, and the incidents are of the kind that stir the blood by the dramatic presentation of a succession of perilous deeds in scattered settlements. The hero eventually comes to his own at Balhannon Castle, and he brings there a bride who had not lost her charming femininity in her bringing up in a band of outlaws. She is pardoned by the governor of Arizona, a charge against her husband is withdrawn, and Chalkey, their rough guardian angel, escapes trial while he remains good. In this romance the spirit of adventure is preserved without a recourse to sensationalism, and in its freshness and vitality is entirely free from the dreary platitudes of too many novels of the day. The book is a worthy successor to "The Frontiersman," by the same favorite author, Roger Poole. It has eight charming illustrations by Stanley L. Wood. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

In the street car, the other day, the Saunterer met an old gentleman, who proved to be an optimist of the most delightful kind. Everything pleased him, as it did Neighbor Jim, and when he was asked what he did when he met with a mishap, he replied:

"Then I sit down and think of all the pleasant things that I have enjoyed in the course of my existence, and I speedily see the blues succumbing away in the distance. There is nothing like a little mental sunshine to dissipate the vapors that make existence miserable. Cultivate the habit of looking on the bright side of affairs and you will find that you can make a heaven about you, even under the most distressful conditions. The mind creates its own kingdom for good or ill."

Then the old man smiled benignly as he bade the Saunterer good bye. Possibly we are not all blessed with a sunny nature like his, but if we follow his example as closely as we can we will, no doubt, find our daily experiences less trying.

There are times when we do not care to see our most intimate friends, from some feeling that perhaps cannot be accurately defined. The Saunterer saw an acquaintance standing on the curbstone yesterday, and was about to approach him when by intuition he fathomed that his company would not be agreeable. He therefore crossed the street and left the moody man to his cogitations. Later in the day, however, this individual rushed up to him, hailing him in the most effusive manner possible, and his salutations were cheerfully returned. What's the use of regarding small slights with seriousness? Life is too short to give them any solid attention.

An artist of this city painted not long since a portrait of a gentleman who was fond of good living, and he summoned one of the household servants of his subject to see it before it was sent home. The picture was displayed on an easel when the veteran servant came to view it, and he gazed long upon it with evident admiration. At last he found words to express his approval, and he exclaimed:

"Dat's de massa, sure's your born."

Then he approached closer to the counterfeited presentment to get a nearer view, and the painter shouted "Take care, he's not dry!"

The negro butler turned round with a comical look on his ebony face, and shaking his head said "Oh, then, Mr. Painter, dat isn't my massa."

During this season of travel one meets with strange adventures at the railroad station, and the Saunterer had a grim experience at one early in the week, when he met casually a man with whom he had only a slight acquaintance. They chatted and joked as they walked up and down the platform, and at last they stopped opposite an oblong box, and the Saunterer's companion, kicking it indifferently, said:

"Old man's in there."

"Who?" was the natural rejoinder question.

"Why, dad, of course," was the response, and the speaker went on to make another jest.

This reminds the Saunterer of a young man he met at a baseball game just after the formal exercises for his grandfather were over.

"You shouldn't be here," remonstrated one of his friends.

"Why not," was the answer, "the old man never did anything for me."

This youth evidently had no regard for the eternal fitness of things.

Notes and Queries.

THE FINGERS AND THE HAND.—"R. J.": The different fingers are far from having the same value with reference to their functional utilization. Now, the most important is the thumb, for without it prehension would be very imperfect. The hand is no longer pincers, but merely a claw when deprived of the thumb. It may be estimated that the thumb represents fully a third of the total value of the hand. The total loss of the thumb is estimated by Brouardel, secretary of the Societe de Medecine Legale, as fifteen to thirty-five per cent, for the right and ten to fifteen per cent, for the left hand, except for workers in art, when he estimates forty to fifty per cent, for the right and twenty to thirty per cent, for the left hand. The Austrian schedule gives fifteen to twenty-five per cent. In Germany twenty, twenty-eight and up to 33.3 per cent, has been awarded. On account of the great difference resulting, in our opinion, from the use of the hand in the professions not requiring special hand skill, thirty per cent, for the right and twenty per cent, for the left. The percentage is based on one hundred as the total industrial value of the hand previously to the accident, a loss of fifty per cent, representing half of that value, and a loss of twenty-five per cent, one-fourth, etc. The total loss of the index finger causes an incapacity estimated at ten to fifteen per cent, in Austria, sixteen to twenty per cent, in Germany, fifteen to twenty-five per cent, by Fritsch, twenty per cent, for the right and fifteen per cent, for the left hand by the Italian courts, fifteen per cent, by the French tribunals, ten to fifteen per cent, for the right and five to fifteen per cent, for the left by Brouardel, except for workers in art. These figures differ but little from one another, and the figures from ten to twenty per cent, according to the side, may be adopted. The total loss of the middle finger is regarded by Golebiowski as the most prejudicial than that of the index; this is an isolated opinion, however, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per cent; Brouardel, five to fifteen per cent, except for workers in art; Thiersch, ten to twenty per cent; the Italian law, five per cent. The figures eight to twelve per cent, often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important, but it is not without importance in the case of the musician, and the figures ascribe less importance to the middle finger than to the index. Yet a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. The following are estimates: The Austrian tariff, five to ten per

Poultry.

Profit in Geese.

That geese are profitable and should be more generally kept there is no denying. But a great deal of the success with them depends upon management, quality and location. First of all, they are grazing birds and must be kept in confinement. Indeed, grass and range are most essential to their welfare. It is also important that they have access to a stream or pond of water, and if it is where they can feed on aquatic growth, so much the better. Being very hardy fowls and industrious in their line, there is no question but they will thrive under the right conditions. The fact is, they need very little special care and feeding, if given a fair range on low meadow or marshy land, in connection with a stream of water or small lake; they will grow practically make their own living in the summer and get along exceedingly well through the winter if allowed to rough it out the barnyard stock.

House geese, in some respects, give the best satisfaction. Gentle, not susceptible to disease, light eaters and long lived, a small quantity of food required to keep them in really surprising. Grass and water form the principal part of their bill fare in summer, and when it comes on the stormy weather they will seldom complain if given out fodder and clover with a little corn at night; certainly not if a shed, open to the south and carpeted with straw, is built for them to stay in during the night on cold days. It is not strictly necessary to have a pond or stream for this breed of geese, either, although they are by nature fond of water. Hence, on a farm where water does not plentifully exist, they are the kind to keep if any are kept at all.

And now to show, where the conditions are right for them, that they are profitable to have. Their feathers can be plucked from two to three times a year, and these, notwithstanding the introduction of hair mattresses and other kinds, are still in good demand; so much so, even, that they alone will generally more than pay for the keeping of the birds. And in addition to these are the eggs, which can be used for sitting and shipping. Moreover, a certain percentage of the fowls, if enough are kept, can be fattened and disposed of at excellent figures during the holidays, a good, fat goose being equal, if not superior, to a roast turkey. Particularly is this so if a market can be reached that is patronized by certain nationalities. The Jews, for instance, not being pork eaters, are generally known, will readily substitute goose flesh for swine product, and a nice fat goose is seldom rejected by them in the market at any season of the year.

FRED O. SIBLEY.
Osgood County, N. Y.

Improved Roosts.

Perches should always be low. Eighteen inches from the ground is ample, and the strips should not be nailed. When nailed they have always to contend against the vermin trouble, which is one of the worst. The red blood sucker, if allowed sufficient latitude, will drain the system of any fowl, and the very essence of egg-production is drawn from the body of a hen in an infected house. It will pay better to secure insect-proof perches, which may be constructed as follows: Have a piece of iron tubing twenty-four inches long, take an ordinary "jam" tin, cut a hole in bottom of tin sufficient to allow the tubing to pass up through the tin within six inches of the top, then solder the tin to the iron. The perch should be about twelve inches shorter than the length of the house. Bore a hole in both ends of perch the size of tubing, and when the tubing is fixed on to a heavy stand or driven into the floor, place a perch, which should be 3/2 inches hardwood, on top. Perches require to be about three inches wide to prevent crooked breasts. These are often caused by the birds roosting on narrow perches. When the perch is in position pour a little kerosene into the tin at each end, and you will have insect-proof perches.—H. V. Hawkins.

Horticultural.

Orcharding for Profit.

The orchard business has increased the value of the farms in the fruit districts of Nova Scotia from two to five times the value of similar areas in other counties. It has changed many acres of our country from a value of \$10 or \$20 per acre to a value of \$100. It has changed a dozen farms from a value of \$200 to \$10,000 and a number of farms to \$20,000 to \$40,000. The apple industry has probably advertised the province more than any other one of its products, and our fruit has won distinction at such exhibitions as those at Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, Edinburgh, London and Paris.

VARIETIES.

Our most popular varieties of apples are the Gravenstein, Blenheim, Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, King, Wagner, Baldwin, G. Russet, Nonpareil, Northern Spy, Ben Davis and Stark. Though Germany is the home of the Gravenstein, Nova Scotia can beat Germany in growing this variety. Though England is the home of the Ribstone, Nova Scotia can beat England in growing it. Our Baldwin and Ben Davis are not so large and fine as are grown in some States of this Republic, but the Blenheim and Nonpareil with us can hardly be excelled.

In pears, a fair proportion of the Japanese have been planted during recent years, perhaps too many. Their general adaptability has yet to be proved. The Burbank was first planted, and is yet the most popular. The Abundance cannot be depended upon for a crop.

I have one thousand of the Red June and the older ones, though six years of age, have not given me a crop. They blossom well, set fruit, leaves become perforated in mid-summer, turn brown and drop. The fruit soon follows. Ordinarily Bordeaux makes matters worse. The Wikson will not stand our winters, and I fear if it did it would not be popular on the market. We have very few of the Chabot. I am trying one hundred of the October Purple. Of the European varieties, the Monarch, Grand Duke, Reine Claude and German Prune are proved our best. The old Magnum Bonum and pears are very popular still, though not much grown. The Reine Claude promises to take a leading place for canning.

PEACHES.

We have made a start to grow an appreciable quantity of this fruit. The trees got a bad setback last winter by the low temperature. This will cool the ardor of the peach enthusiast in our country. Our summers are scarcely warm enough to ripen a large succession of peaches, though we grow a few varieties to a high degree of perfection. We have no use for cling-stones.

CHERRIES.

We have a beautiful climate for cherries. Of the sweet varieties, the Gov. Wood, Windsor and Black Barbarian are the most

popular. Of the acids, the Monticeny and English Morelo.

I have grown some luscious apricots, but they will never be a commercial success. The quince is all right.

PEARS.

I think our conditions are as favorable for pears as California. Our favorites are the Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Bourne Anjou, Duchesse, Sheldon and a few others.

HARVESTING.

We aim to get our fruit put into a cool temperature as soon as it is picked. Our autumn apples are sorted in our apple houses, carriage houses or cellars, as to convenience of growers. Our winter fruit is all put immediately into cellars. About half our growers ship direct to England themselves. The other half sell to speculators who store in large frost-proof warehouses along a line of railway. In a distance of seventy miles of railroad there are thirty such warehouses, holding from ten to fifteen thousand barrels. These are built and owned mostly by speculators. Occasionally a company of farmers build one and pack the fruit on the co-operative or company plan. The low dry wagon is used almost exclusively among the best fruit men.

CULTIVATION.

Our best orchardists have not got beyond weekly cultivation in May and June. This is done mostly with the disk and spring-tooth harrows after or without plowing.

FERTILIZATION.

On light soil that can be cultivated early, the Crimson Clover is sown about the first week in July. On heavier land Mammoth is sown about the first of August. The Crimson will almost invariably winter kill. Our largest orchardists use commercial fertilizer almost entirely, from two hundred to four hundred pounds of potash and four hundred to eight hundred bone or phosphate rock for mature orchards and expect from this annual crops.

SPRAYING.

Our best orchardists practice spraying for insects and fungi. The one hundred-gallon hogged, low wagon, two lines of hose form the most up-to-date outfit and our small business. The power spray will soon come. The black spot of the apple is our worst enemy. Half the value of our crop was taken away by it this year. It must be controlled.—R. L. Eaton, Hillcrest Farm, Kentville, N. S.

Strawberries at Reading.

We have several of the largest strawberry growers of the country here. We also have several growers of exclusive varieties, therefore this district is quite noted for its beautiful berries of famous names. The setting out of these berries is requiring considerable attention among our farmers, and we shall probably have increased acreage this year of them, about twice the number formerly. A great many of the gardeners are experimenting with new varieties, having had considerable success with the few vines that they have been testing the past year.

Reading is a large supplier of the best berries to the Boston market. It also has had considerable success with the growing of the highest grade strawberry, which is more selected for private use, and a berry which demands the highest price. When ordinary berries have been selling in Boston as low as ten cents a box, some of the Reading berries have been sold as high as twenty-five and thirty-five cents a box, consequently it has paid the farmers here to devote as much time as they can in developing the strawberry to a degree of perfection which has met the highest competitor, going into the largest markets, and practically selling at their own price.

Reading, Mass. OSCAR HOWE.

The Culture of Flowers.

There is quite an art in the selection and culture of flowers, especially for one's garden, and there are so many of our homes in the country places that a little bed here and there adds so much to the appearance of the place, that one hardly realizes the importance each fall of laying out such plans and designing such beds for another season, that it would seem as if one would give a moment or two to this season of the year in which to study another season's work.

We even find in looking over our places in the months of August and September where, if we had planted a certain flower here or there, how more attractive it would have been to our eyes, and how few of us are satisfied with what we have done in the early spring of the year while enjoying the harvest of our work. There are so many flowers that are more adapted to a certain spot than others that it is to be noticed among the little small old-fashioned plots how little attention is necessary if the grounds are properly laid out in the beginning. There are over three hundred different perennial flowers that one can plant in the fall of the year. If these plants are selected properly as to their flowering and size one can have the most gorgeous effect each season, and at the same time compete with his neighbor who is buying all potted grown plants. Root planting certainly has a decided preference to the pot-grown plants, even if it constitutes such beautiful plants as the geranium, heliotrope and pansy, etc.

Probably one of the most popular little plants is the pansy. It is a delightful grower all the year round when planted in a desirable spot. The pansy needs fairly rich soil, plenty of sunshine and plenty of water. The old idea of planting the pansy in the shade is not correct. It is apt to produce stalk rather than flower. The thrifty pansy is raised best under heat. The only difficulty is never to water it when the sun is shining.

The nasturtiums, both dwarf and running, are probably more generally planted than any other of our seed stock. They are more hardy and stand a great deal of careless care. The petunia is really a hybrid. It grows almost as easily as weeds and furnishes a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. There are many varieties and require but little care. The mignonette, while a very beautiful flower, is very difficult to raise. Then again it has not the glorious effect of some of the other bright appearing flowers, as the flower of the mignonette is of a lightish green. The marigolds are valuable because they light the garden with such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for the taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders.

The hollyhock is that stately, old-fashioned perennial. They are most striking when seen in groups of long rows against hedges, shrubbery, etc., and in their turn form a very fine background for plants of a lower growth. The tall flower stems of the foxgloves are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery or in bold masses along walks or drives. The dainty little forget-me-not is a delicate,

straight little flower that loves cool, moist soil, and like pansies, blooms most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders or edgings, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower sprays, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room.

The cosmos is one of the most notable fall flowers, the specialist's skill having recently added much to its beauty. A strong tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have yet an exquisite daintiness and airiness heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences at some little distance from the house and garden walks. The cosmos is also known as "Blue Bottle," or better known as "Bachelor's Button." These are bright flowering plants of hardiest nature and steamed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. Candytufts are among our best white flowers for edgings, for bedding or massing, for rockeries and for sunning. Several of the varieties are fragrant and all are profuse in bloom.

The balsam, while a very attractive flower, requires rich soil and plenty of

commonly grown as formerly, owing to its rareness, and many of the best gardens are devoid of this necessary little plant.

It is needless to state the great attractiveness and variety of the sweet pea. Probably the specialists have done more for this little flower than for any other. A deep, rich moist soil is best suited for them. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis or a row of brush between. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. Every garden has its sweet pea bed.

Few flowers are so easily grown from seeds sown in the open ground as the pansies. It is continuously a bloomer throughout the entire season. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August this flower is in its height. Sown seed in the open ground early in spring. There is a large collection of very beautiful colors.

There are so many of these little plants that we could mention, we only having touched upon a few of those that are more beautiful than others and more commonly grown. At this season of the year is the proper time to think how one can enlarge upon his garden for another year. Many



HARVESTING NOVA SCOTIA GRAVESTONES.
Average sized Gravenstein apple trees eleven years old at Hillcrest orchard, owned by R. S. Eaton, Kentville, N. S. See article, "Orcharding for Profit."

water. They are little grown now. The balsam as a rule are not given room enough for perfect development; they will easily cover twelve to eighteen inches of space each way. The Asterum: For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue no annual is as good as this flower, which shows some exquisite and unusual shades of this color. Though often used in bedding and borders with such plants as the geranium, amarantus, etc., the rose, white and blue colors are exceedingly attractive when mingled with alyssum, candytuft and similar plants. They grow so well almost anywhere that many combinations are possible for them. The attractive aster is most vigorous of any plants. They are exceedingly popular, especially in September and October, when they are seen at their best. Phlox are dazzling in effect, particularly so when shown in masses or ribbon beds contrasting in colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care.

The poppy follows closely on to the stage of the tulip. No other flower so bold and brilliant, has the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. A sandy loam suits poppies best. So thinly covering very slightly, as the seed is quite small. The best plants are grown from early sowings when the ground is cool and moist. The portulaca, a charming little annual, is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions. The hot sun and light, sandy soil suits it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rock-work and for filling up irregular spaces, etc. The seed does not germinate until hot weather and should be sown late. The rionis is picturesque, showy and imposing. It gives to the garden a tropical effect and can be used in a variety of ways. The salvia is a standard bedding plant

little plants can be started, and as this is the time in which perennial and old-fashioned flowers are introduced, it is desirable that those who are contemplating making improvements should make it a point to start their beds. A bed must be properly fitted up with a desirable quality of earth and have proper drainage. All these little features go to make up a successful garden and rapid growth of the plants.

Marblehead, Mass. R. A. B.

Agricultural.

Barley and Peas.

Barley and peas are another forage crop valuable for fall feeding. It has advantages for late forage not possessed by oats and peas. While oats are damaged by heavy frosts, barley will remain vigorous and continue to grow until early in November. This makes the barley and peas valuable for late sowing purposes or for pasturing. The barley and peas should be sown at the rate of 34 bushels of each per acre, and the crop may be sown as late as the first week in August. We have used this crop for sowing purposes as late as the middle of November. Some farmers have had poor success in growing the peas when sown in the summer. When this is the case, the oats or the barley may be grown alone, and will produce good crops when seeded at the rate of 24 or three bushels per acre.—C. S. Phelps, Connecticut.

Raising Fancy Chicory.

The chicory crop is made a specialty near Brussels, Belgium, being used as a salad and the roots as a substitute for coffee. It is sold in large quantities during January, February and March. The seed is planted in April, carefully thinned out by hand and cultivated during the summer. In September and October the plants are taken up, the leaves cut off



THE RUSSIAN VETCH

that keeps the garden bright with color until late in the autumn. The plants grow and bloom profusely in a light rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year, and all are treated as annuals. The snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings, some of wonderful brilliancy, others soft and pleasingly shaded, and still others with a velvety appearance. For a successful planting the seed should be sown early every year. From the general make-up of the great stock family no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habits, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of lavish bloom, vigor and adaptability to many conditions of culture. Such plants naturally have many uses.

The sunflower is a very stately decorative plant with great masses of yellow flowers. The delicate little sweet william, a splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large heads of beautifully colored sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is not as

about two inches from the root and the plants placed in trenches in three layers, each layer being covered by ten inches of earth and from twelve to fourteen inches of horse manure. The cover produces a heat which causes the chicory to sprout and send up leaves bleached white and of very attractive appearance. The vegetable prepared in this way is salable all through the winter when other vegetables are out of market. Experiments have been made with heating layers of plants by hot water or steam, similar to that employed in rhubarb forcing establishments in this country. In all probability rhubarb houses or cellars could be used for forcing chicory by the method described.

A light and moderately rich soil is recommended for chicory. The seed is sown in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep. They are thinned to from six to ten inches and hoed frequently through the summer. In England it is found that chicory may be produced in winter in mushroom houses or in boxes under greenhouse benches where a temperature of sixty degrees can be had. In some localities in France, chicory (scallars) are much used for forcing chicory.

HEAT, rye, oats and barley are dependent on **POTASH** for proper nourishment to produce full, heavy kernels of fine milling quality, and strong stalks which do not lodge.

A complete fertilizer, containing not less than 6 per cent. of actual **POTASH**, is best for grain. A larger amount may be frequently used with added profit.

Our books on agriculture will be sent free to all farmers who write for them.

Address, German Kali Works, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

KREMLIN, 2:07³/₄

Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters.

The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892.

FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

KAVALLI, 2:07³/₄

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince.

Fastest four-year-old out in 1902.

Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904.

Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904.

FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD

PERCHERON STALLIONS

THAT we can sell at Your Prices and we have some excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to try at Our Prices.

Don't wait until some one else gets what you want. Come soon and see every first-prize winner at the last Minnesota State Fair, excepting one.

T. L. & J. L. DeLANCEY, Importers and Breeders, Northfield, Minn.

100 O. M. & St. P. C. R. I. & P. and C. W. Bys.

WENONA'S GREAT STUD SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

OUR third importation of 1904 arrived a few days before New Year's of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot 30 roans of the best of quality and biggest size. The three importations of 1904 number over 300 stallions. This last importation is fine shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pampered horses year after year for showing and borrow the balance of our show herd. We bring out every year a new champion, and in 1904 two new champions, one at St. Louis, the other at the International. We have now 150 stallions of the wide-as-a-wagon sort. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide sound draft stallions than any stable in America or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guarantee 40 per cent. breeders, insure against death by any cause if desired and give the earliest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 2000 lbs. than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you all.

50-RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED, Either on Salary, Commission or at a Price—\$80 Or we will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given.

ROBERT BURGESS & SON, Wenona, Ill.

Wenona is on the Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago & Alton R. R.

ED. LÜBBEN,

SÜRWÜRDEN, GRAND DUKEDOM OF OLDENBURG,

GERMANY,

BREEDER AND EXPORTER OF REGISTERED

Oldenburg Coach Horses

MY horses have won numerous prizes in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Customers in the United States have also won a great many prizes on horses purchased of me. I only mention **SAVINA**, the **CHAMPION STALLION** at the **WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904**. Surwörden is railway, post and telegraph station on the Bremen-Hude-Nordenham Line, 15 hours from Paris, 20 from London, 3 from Bremen (landing place of North German Lloyd steamers) 3 from Hamburg. English spoken and corresponded.

SAVE YOUR HORSE

It is possible to save your horse from the disastrous effects of Spavin, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of lameness, by using

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also a "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," book free, or address DR. R. J. Kendall Co., Eastburg Falls, Vt.



The latest fashionable fad is the keeping a pet cat. They are not often allowed to roam with the same freedom as nature intended them to, therefore they cannot exercise their instinct in procuring grubs and insects necessary to their health. A tonic, therefore, necessary, and the **WATSON'S CAT FOOD** is the best for them. It keeps them healthy and active. They thrive on it. Increases their appetite, furnishes strength and vitality, and allows the hair to be of soft silky nature. For invalid cats it is invaluable. For old cats, it gives them life and appetite. Comes in powdered form in bottles. Try it and make your cat a beautiful pet. Send 50 cents for a bottle, or \$5.00 per dozen. **MOUGHTON & BUTTON, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.**

The BAY STATE NURSERIES

grow **HARDY ORNAMENTALS** of every description. **SHADE** and **EVER-GREEN TREES** in great variety. **HARDY RHODODENDRONS** and other broad-leaved evergreens by the car-load or in less quantity. **ROSES** of all classes and in many sorts. **SHRUBS** and **CLIMBING VINES** for all purposes. **OUR HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT** contains nearly one thousand varieties of hardy perennial plants new and old. **PEONIES**, **PHLOX**, **IRIS**, **HARDY ASTERS**, etc.

Catalog for 1905, designed for **GARDENERS** and **OWNERS** of **ESTATES**, containing many attractions for buyers of Nursery Stock in quantity, will be mailed free. Send for it.

The Bay State Nurseries (W. H. WYMAN) North Abington, Mass.

Poetry.

THE BIG OLD BARN.

The moss of its withered boards is wet
With the drip of many an April rain,
And the winter frost and the summer sweat
Of moons we watched to their early wane.
That hoary building is manhood's debt;
It shaped our dreamland Castle-in-Spain,
And grown up babes will never forget
Its ante lessons to limb and brain.
When, careless of jacket and pantaloons,
We reared up the dizzy ladder way
In the madcap rapture of life's forenoon
Hunting eggs in the seafoam hay.
Those stormy tumbles in mimic fight
Tore the timothy under the rafter peak,
And the rumpling rummage of depth and height
In the everywhere scramble of hide-and-seek!
They reddened our blood to a richer tone,
And trained young gristle to manly bone.
Whatever the circus—we took no care—
Cunning caper or break-neck dare.
There was always fun and fun to spare.
'Twas the cosset, with horns beginning to
sprout.

The colt in the stable, the calf in the pen,
The swallows that darted in and out,
Or the stolen hatch of a hermit hen;
Or, at "nooning" or night, when the work-day
rest.

Gathered us all at the wide front door,
One pleasure, that never lost its zest
In the long, full feast of the joys of yore,
Was the granddair's tingling anecdote
Or the "hired man's" wonderful sailor yarn,
As we lay and listened with open throat
In the fragrant shade of the big old barn.
There were days—perchance when the weather
was dark

With cold rain-driplets or threatened snow—
Our neighbor youngsters would come for a lark
And, whether they brought a dog or no,
The racket inside our echoing ark
Rattled its walls like a cyclone blow.
Not a straw it mattered to any lad
If the rank of the game were low or high;
We could waste every ounce of breath we had
On cheap "ring-raxzie" or plain "hi-spy";
And our Indian whoop to the roof ran mad
And the tallyho yelp every lung let fly,
And the "rebel yell" beat all the bells
Of "Lecture night" or Fourth of July.

Every juvenile shouter piped his share,
And the dog, he helped—if the dog was there.
Old Dobbin stamped in his bedded stall
And squealed his way to the hooting farce,
And Bess and Brindle and Crumple and Moll
Knocked their horns on the stanchion bars,
And the hens went soaring with crazy scream,
And cackled their fight on the purine beams.
But our bedlam was short, for always before
The hullabaloo had reached its top
It crossed the yard to the kitchen door,
And—somehow or other—it had to stop.
The veto came by the woodshed path
To "give them boys a lesson to learn";
'Twas the fine old farmer, whose reddest wrath
Sware never a wicked word than "darn"—
But he looked as tall as the giant of Gath
When he hustled us out of the big old barn.
Gray trysting-place of the bright lang syne,
Your thatch is thinning, your timbers lean,
Your glory began its slow decline
When the homestead lost its housewife queen.
But you cherished long in your spacious heart
The olden strength of memory's thread
Round many a quaint industrial art
That earned and baked her family bread.

The boys grew men, and the men must go,
The horse must winter without his groom;
There were fewer cows in the stable room,
And every stable had empty room,
And unless there on the battered backs,
Telling the toil of a homestead life,
Hay "break" and "hackle" and "swingle"
killed.

And a wooden harrow lopped, heel and toe,
By the shaving-horse and the shingle "fro";
And the years must work their worst, alas,
And slight, and canker, and sordid sift
Must down to the superannuated class.
The tools of granddair's industry
Too rude for the younger world's behoof,
With the powder-bug, and the wasp and rat,
They slumbered under the mantel roof
For providing children to wonder at,
Till a busier generation came.
And outlived reverence left its track
To the rush of some house cleaning dame
Who hated historic bric-a-brac.

"Away with the mildewed jibbigol!"
And down from the sacred lumber room,
With bustle and boom of pan and boom,
In a whirling went granddair's things,
And our dear old hayseed limbo hall
Welcomed the relics and kept them all.
Back-door corner and manger nook,
Rack and bench, and bunk and bin,
At a place where a visitor came to look
But held a piece of your heavy sin.
Two black andrions the calf-crib took,
And a biscuit barrel of English tin.
In a cob-meal barrel hid, forsook,
A roasting spit and a trammel crook,
A bread peel hung on the harness hook,
And a dinner pot crane on the sickle-pin,
And a bannock board, dear to the forest cook,
Forgotten, and bare, like a wooden hook
Lay shelved alone on a window chin.

And the bones of a weaver too dead to dream,
Stool and "harrows," and treadle and drum,
"Rey," and bumper, and shuttle and beam,
Waited in vain for the prophet dumb.
Who never would call them seam to seam,
Or gather its lost web, thread or thrum,
To the old hand loom in its kitchen room,
And there were the carders, to push and haul,
And a distaff, capped like a dunce at school,
And a pair of spinners, the short and tall,
A wheel for flax and a wheel for wool;
There were monstrous needles for knitting fast
And the queer "clock-reel" that counted the
yarn.

And the "swifts" that whirled on a spindle
mast,
And the "warping-bars" and the spooling
"scarf"—
All down from the attic, a perished past
That lingered last in the big old barn.
Newville. THEOBALD BROWN.

Brilliant.

But thou shalt wander like a breeze
By lakes and sandy shores, beneath the crags
Of ancient mountains, and beneath the clouds
Which image in their bulk both lakes and
shores,
And mountain crags: so shalt thou see and hear
The lovely shapes and sounds intelligible
Of that eternal language, which thy God
Utters, who from eternity doth teach
Himself in all, and all things in Himself.
Great universal Teacher! He shall mould
Thy spirit, and by giving make it ask.

—S. T. Coleridge.
"We get back our me as we measure—
We cannot do wrong and feel right,
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges all that is done.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men."

In holy books we read how God hath spoken
To holy men in many different ways;
But the present touched no sign or token
Is not quite silent in these latter days?
The word were but a blank, a hollow sound,
If the speaker spoke it with no speaking still,
If the light and all the shade around
Were absent but issues of Almighty Will.
So, then, believe that every bird that sings,
And every flower that stars the elastic sod,
And every thought each happy season brings
Two pure spirit is a word of God.

—Harriet Oosteridge.
Think every morning when the sun peeps
through
The dim, leaf-latticed windows of the grove,
How jubilant the happy birds renew
Their old, melodious madrigals of love!
And when you think of this, remember, too,
That always morning somewhere, and above
The waking continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing overovert.

Miscellaneous.

The Secret Ignorance.

A professor of Oriental languages lay dying.
He was a learned man, with a long list of initials
After his name and a long, white beard. His
work in philology is to this day spoken of with
great respect. His studies in Elizabethan litera-
ture were profound, and his clear and authorita-
tive essays on the subject have just been col-
lected from the learned reviews and republished.
The Athenaeum speaks very well of them.
"Doctor," he said to his medical attendant,
"Am I dying?"
"Nonsense!" said the doctor, irritably.
"You're got quite a good chance of pulling
through all right if you do what you're told and
don't worry. And you've been worrying."
"How do you know that?"
"Never mind. It must be so. Your mind is not
at ease."
"No," said the professor wearily, "far from it;
very far from it."
"Well," said the doctor cheerfully, "you
must get over that. It cannot be a money
matter."
"No," said the professor, "my affairs are in
order; I leave enough behind me; Jane is
amplified provided for."
"Of course, it is in any way connected with
religion?"
The professor smiled with tired superiority.
"The few generalities which serve me for
religion—all that my reason permits me to accept
—are not enough to trouble me. And yet I own
that it is by my conscience that I am tortured.
There has been something hidden in my life."
"I am not curious," said the doctor, "but if
you think it would ease your mind to speak of it
I should strongly recommend you to do so. Could
you not talk to your wife about it?"
The professor shook his head. "No, no," he
said, "it is one of the things—one of the many
many things—that Jane could never by any pos-
sible chance understand. Perhaps, just at the
last, I may tell you. You will regard it as a
secret?"
"There is no need to put such a question to a
doctor. You may depend upon me absolutely."
"Am I dying?" he asked again the next
morning.
"No, no," said the doctor, as he put down his
thermometer. "But you're not so well. Of
course, you haven't slept properly."
"No," said the professor, "I've slept very
little. How can I sleep with this burden on my
mind?"
The doctor shrugged his shoulders and said
nothing.
"Come," said the professor quickly, "I will
tell you. The door is locked?" The doctor
turned the key and returned to the bedside.
"Once," said the professor, "I knew a wo-
man."
"It's always a woman," thought the doctor to
himself.
"A woman of the highest character—a good
mother, an excellent manager of a household.
She gave away the prize at a girl's school. I
was there and saw her. In conversation some-
thing aroused my suspicions, and I said, 'Do
you know the name of the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer?' She said she did, but she did not tell
me the name, and she blushed crimson."
"Well, well," said the doctor, impatiently,
"what has all this got to do with it?"
"Her case is mine, except that mine is much
worse. There are a certain number of things
which everybody is supposed to know. At some
times think that nobody really knows all of
them, and that more time is spent in trying to
hide the ignorance than would be needed to ac-
quire the information. But my own case is black
indeed. I am supposed to be a man of learning.
A volume written by me is a great event in the
world of scholarship. I have been presented
with the honorary degree of a great university,
and was on that occasion complimented at con-
siderable length in a Latin oration. "Dead Sea
Fruit."
"Once," said the doctor, "ignorance of some
little thing which everyone is supposed to know
cannot be regarded as an unpardonable crime.
There is nothing to worry about."
"You do not know how black my case is,
Doctor." His voice sank to a hoarse whisper.
"I do not know—I never have known for more

than a moment at a time—how to spell the word,

"seize."
"But really," said the doctor, "one learns that
kind of thing in the nursery."
"Some do," said the professor. "I never did.
I never could. For the last thirty years I have
never even looked the word up in a dictionary.
It is of no use. The knowledge will not stop.
Two minutes after I have seen it I have forgot-
ten it; and I, sir, am a professor of languages!
As I look back all my life seems to have been
filled with mean, cunning and disgraceful sub-
terfuges to avoid spelling the word 'seize.' I
have written other words when 'seize' was the
word that I really wanted. My bitterest expe-
rience was with Jane. I was explaining to her
one day that she did not understand anything
about anything and that it would be a good
thing if she were better educated. She was
writing a letter at the time, and perhaps not
paying sufficient attention to what I was say-
ing. At any rate, she looked up from her letter,
suddenly, and said, 'How do you spell 'seize,'
George?"

"What did you do? Get out of the room in a
fit of coughing?"
"No; she might have suspected. I told her. I
told her definitely and firmly, and it is extremely
probable that I told her wrong. I know that the
people who received the letter would be too de-
licate to speak of her mistake. But it is not the
way to treat a wife."

His wife was with him when he died a few
days later. He was only partially conscious.
His last words to her were, "It's either 's-e-i-
z-e' or 's-i-z-e'."—Barry Pain, in The Sphere.

Pouth's Department.

RECIPE.

Like the times when Grandma comes:
She brings me toys and sugar-plums;
And there's another reason, too,
Whatever naughty things I do,
Why, even if I am the doer,
Or spill my porridge on the floor,
My Grandma says no word and kind;
He is so young! We mustn't mind;
For 'Children will be children'—
Of course my Grandma has some fault—
She smells those foolish smelling salts;
She makes me come from my play
To speak my piece six times a day!
And then I always have to keep
So awful still when she's asleep.
But she is old, and so, you see,
I don't let such things bother me.
For Grandma will be Grandma!
—Carolyn Wells, in Saturday Evening Post.

Good Courage.

There is nothing more important and necessary
success in life than good courage. The cheer-
ful, persevering, ever-able, undaunted man
the one who wins every time. The man who
says "I can't," never gets anywhere.
Let no valuable time be wasted in crying the
man of millions. Everybody cannot be a capital-
ist. There must be laborers, and the laborers
must to realize and accept the fact that if there
were no great fortunes, the whole vast system of
political economies would speedily go to ruin.
And on the other hand, capitalists want to
hear in mind that without labor wealth could not
be developed, and progress would stop in its
tracks. Every day at the feet of man is duty.
And every—the lowest and meanest of all human
passions—has no business in the breast of an
honorable man. It should be a matter for regret
that property is allowed in the land. He must
pursue in progress should be the aim of the
of any fellow man's hopes and aspirations.
Courage makes a man the peer of kings. In
life his above worldly honors. It keeps him
true to his purpose, loyal to his convictions, and
courageous and strong in his action. It says to
Doubt, there is no such word as fail. Courage
means that discouragement is impossible, for courage
shall be the end and prevent over anything adverse,
and victory shall crown patient and persistent
endeavor.
Do not sit down in silence because the light
opportunity does not so readily to your hand.
Work at the most often, and work faithfully, and
the means before you will be the best for the oppor-

tunity you long for. Do not allow any word to be
philosopher of a pessimistic turn to dishearten
you by the kind of cheap talk which would have
you believe that all the best positions in the
world are filled, and that there is no longer any
chance for the earnest and willing worker.
Look for your chance, and when you have found it
put your trade mark upon it, and stick to it.

Persistent effort wins. Faith can remove
mountains. Seas have been converted into dry
land, continents have been reclaimed from the
wilderness, deserts have been transformed into
blossoming Eden, the ocean has been made the
medium by which the far East speaks to the far
West, and the people of the setting sun have
been brought within a few days' distance of each
other by courage and effort.
No good thing is brought forth from the store
house of Nature without labor. Work is God's
own law and method. Be glad that it can be
yours, also. Make the most of the powers you
have, and don't waste time in vain and weak re-
sponding.

And no matter what betides, cultivate a cheer-
ful, happy spirit, and in so doing you not only
make your own chances of success tenfold
greater, but you are the means of putting new
hope and vigor into many a despondent and dis-
heartened traveler along the pathway of life.
CLARA AUGUSTA TRASK.

My Squirrel Friend.

Have you ever noticed the little cushioned
thumps between which the gray squirrel holds
the kernel of the nut which he is eating? If you
ever have the good fortune to tame one suffi-
ciently, watch him while he is eating the nut
which you have cranked for him.
He first seizes it in two monkey-like claws, so
many jointed that he can twist them into almost
any shape while extracting the kernel. When a
piece of meat escapes from the shell, notice how
quickly it is grasped between the two padded
joints which serve the squirrel as thumbs. Be-
tween these two cushions he holds the dislodged
nutmeat, at the same time firmly clutching the
shell, to make sure of any more food which it
may contain.

Gray squirrels are very easily tamed, patient,
kindness, and note being the chief requisites.
As all squirrels are in the habit of punching an
unwarranted nut into the ground for future use,
if they do not happen to be particularly hun-
gry, I have learned that more pleasure is gained
from their company by creating the nut before
presenting it to them. The temptation to stop
and eat is thus increased, and the taming pro-
cess is greatly simplified.

The first gray squirrel whose acquaintance I
made came to me in the form of a surprise, as
good things are apt to come. I called him
"Silverkin," his coat was such a pearly, silvery
gray, the name seemed to suit him better than
any other. And then his tail! The first time
that I saw him, he stood beneath a like a monk,
saying his prayers. His forepaws met upon his
breast in an attitude of supplication, and his
large eyes looked appealingly into mine.

I had no idea, then, that I could tame him.
He was merely a chance acquaintance, such as I
am frequently making among the little wild peo-
ple of the woods. I might never see him again,
but I stopped to think him out to speak a few
words. After our first encounter, however, we
were continually running across each other, and
I soon found that, if I desired the companion-
ship of my little friend, I must make it worth
his to stay with me. So I got in the habit
of holding a cracked nut in a motionless hand for
a bait. It was as alluring to the squirrel as a
piece of cheese is to a hungry mouse. A darts-
and the nut escaped my grasp.

Before the summer was over I could call him
by name as easily as though he had been a dog; and
often, when I have been alone in my hammock,
I have been conversing with a quick jerk of his
ears, to encourage the large brown eyes of my

little friend flashed intently upon me. He would
then begin a systematic search from hands to
feet for the nut which he seldom failed to find.
—Helen M. Richardson, in Zion's Herald.

Gems of Thought.

... There is something beyond the philosophies
in the light, in the grass blades, the leaf, the
grasshopper, the sparrow on the wall. Some day
the great and beautiful thought which hovers
on the confines of the mind will at last alight.
In that hope, the whole sky is full of abounding
hope, something beyond the books that is
consolation.—Richard Jeffries.

... We shall find that the love of nature,
wherever it has existed, has been a faithful and
sacred element of human feeling; that is to say,
supposing all the circumstances otherwise the
same with respect to two individuals, the one
who loves nature most will be always found to
have more capacity for faith in God than the
other.—John Ruskin.

... O God, who art the truth, make me one
with thee in everlasting love! I am often weary
of reading, and weary of hearing; in this alone
in the sum of my dream! Let all teachers be
silent, let the whole creation be dumb before
thee, and do thou only speak unto my soul!—
Thomas a Kempis.

... Truths, whether they lie in the depths of
thought or on the surface, are as any rate the
years of experience.—George Meredith.
... The fountain of tranquility is within our-
selves; let us keep it pure.—Phocian.
... "The world is too small to afford a place
of safety to the man who disobeys God."
... By all the ways by which a man would seek
the love of any other being whom he honored
and revered he should seek to know God, to
come near to him and to love him.—E. E. Hale.

... As you grow ready for it, somewhere or
other you will find what is needed for you in a
book or a friend, or best of all, in your own
thoughts.—The Western Thought speaking to your
thought.—George MacDonald.
... Self-denial is the first lesson to be learned
in Christ's school and poverty of spirit entitled to
the first benediction. The foundation of all
other graces is laid in humility. Those who
would build high must begin low.—Matthew
Henry.

... Much good work has been hindered by
such anxiety to do better as deters one from
promptly doing one's best. When we set our
hearts on doing well that practically we do ac-
tually, we are paralyzed, not by humility, but by
pride. If in such a temper we succeeded in mak-
ing our lights shine, it would shine not in glorifi-
cation of our Father, but of ourselves.—C. G.
Reese.

... Great and sacred is obedience. He who is
not able, in the highest majority of mankind, to
obey, with clear and open brow, a law higher
than himself, is barren of all faith and love.—
James Martineau.

Fashion Notes.

We are indebted to the Women's Home
Journal for five of the paragraphs immediately
following:
... Pretty hats are to be the height of fashion
this autumn. They are expensive novelties when
bought in the shops, but with a pattern any
woman can make one for herself. This attrac-
tive hat, which the fashion world is so fond of,
is made of ribbon, whether it is silk, satin, or lace, is cut
in narrow strips, made into ruffles, and mounted
on the foundation along the perforated lines.

... A convincing dress necessary too much
cannot be said of the skirt and its accompaniment.
These years are to be the season of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt is still in vogue. The more elaborate
skirt, which is made of silk, is also very de-
scribed with the same style. The autumn skirt
is so-called the "dainty skirt" and is made of
silk, the same as the skirt of the autumn
skirt and its accompaniment, and they are useful in
making the summer dress even more useful for
at least a month or two longer. For the plain
skirt

The Horse.

Raising Horses for Market.

The importance of selecting the best of stallions cannot be too much emphasized. It is my conviction that the Government should license stallions, and only those up to a high standard of quality and pedigree. Every breeder to be successful must have the ideal, and work towards it by carefully mating the characteristics of dam and sire.

THE MARE SHOULD WORK.

There is nothing against a mare's being worked while pregnant; in fact, she would be better working than otherwise, but in every case her shoes should be removed, because the foot has not the sensitive feeling when the shoe is on, and after foaling she might tramp on her foal. She should be gently handled and liberally fed on nutritious food, but in no case should it be of a very succulent nature. Much laxative food has a tendency to weaken the foal.

A FOAL.

should not be allowed to run with its dam while the latter is at work, but should remain in a roomy, well-lighted box stall, and taught to eat oats mixed with a little bran, water being within reach.

FEEDING.

In any case the foal should be taught to eat several weeks before weaning. It should be halter-broken and tied when quite young. The foal has now arrived at the most critical stage of its life. A roomy box-stall, with plenty of exercise in the open air daily is necessary for the proper development of muscle and general health. A good grain ration for the winter would be crushed oats and bran, three parts oats to one part bran. An average colt should get from five to six quarts of this mixture daily, with plenty of good clover and a few roots. Salt should be within reach. In no case should they be fed more than is eaten up clean at each feed.

THE FEET.

should be frequently examined, and pared when necessary. The young animal should be kept in a thrifty, growing condition until ready for market. The education of horses, beginning at the beginning as it should, may be summed up in three words: gentleness, patience and firmness.

NO ANIMAL.

should be offered for sale unless thoroughly finished. A finished horse is a horse in a high condition, presenting an unbroken appearance. See that the feet are not broken. Have the mane pulled and the tail straightened. Trim off long, coarse hairs on ears and jaws. Have the horse fat. Then consult the market, and ask for and stick to a good, fair price.—W. F. Kydd.

Breeders' Notes.

It is probable that there are some just as promising young trotting prospects right here in New England as can be found in any part of this country. They may not mature so early as those raised in the South and on the Pacific coast, but if they get into the hands of capable trainers and are properly managed, some of them will get the money when they are fully matured. The Kentucky Futurity winner of 1903, Sadie Mac, was bred, raised and developed in the North.

Brood mares with foals at foot should have the run of pastures where feed is abundant and pure water plenty. A short, thickly matted sward, with a variety of grasses is far preferable to one where the grass is tall and the blades considerably scattered. Rocky upland pastures where small knolls are abundant are not objectionable, but the ground should be thickly covered with sweet grass rather than moss and brakes.

It has been mentioned several times of late that the large breeding establishments are rapidly disappearing. It is now announced that the proprietor of Two-Minute Stook Farm, the home of the now famous Star Pointer (1:58), has decided to abandon the horse-breeding business and will soon dispose of all of his horse stock. This should encourage rather than discourage the thousands of small breeders throughout the country.

Mares that have been campaigned or used for road or sport purposes for a season or two should be given a few weeks run at grass before mating them with the stallion. This is especially true of the light-barrelled, wasp-waisted kind. When turned to pasture for a while before mating, mares that have been fed hay and grain are sometimes much more liable to conceive than when they are not so treated.

McKinney (2:14) is probably the only trotting stallion in the world whose service fee is \$500. The result of this fee will be that the best mares in America will be sent to this noted son of Alyoune. From such mares he should get a higher rate of speed and with greater uniformity than he has ever done in the past. There is sure to be a large increase in the McKinney boom during the next few years.

It is not always the case that the colt or filly which gets the most drilling develops speed the fastest. Owing to sickness or an injury Arlon (2:07) was not trained as much in his two-year-old term as many other trotters of that age, yet he trotted to a world's champion record (2:10) and though made to high wheels it still stands as the best ever made by a two-year-old trotter.

Horses will not thrive in pastures where the water supply is limited to stagnant, muddy pools, no matter how abundant the feed and how good the quality of the grasses.

The four stallions which rank highest as sires and perpetrators of standard speed, of any that have ever lived, being their rank upon the number sired by themselves and their sons and also the number produced by their daughters, is: George Wilkes, with 3024; his credit; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with 1870; Eliotsoner 1860, and Nutwood 1810. Then come in regular order, Red Wilkes 970, Orward 915, Belmont 843, Almont 761, Happy Medium 626, Alyoune 522, Alcantara 503, Dictator 479, Harold 437, Jay Bird 419, Strathmore 415 and Baron Wilkes 404. The above list includes all stallions that are credited with 400 or more descendants in the first and second generations that have made records in standard time.—Horse Breeder.

Better Slightly Lower.

Receipts at Boston have continued very liberal for the season with trade hardly able to take care of arrivals. The average decline in leading grades this week is about one-half a cent. Some well-known lines in favor with consumers are bringing last week's prices, but lower rates are the rule for all ordinary and dairy goods.

Considerable stock arriving lately shows hot weather defects and sells lower than the regular market. Box and print butters of

the various kinds command about one-half cent above corresponding grades in tubs. Demand for these lines continues fairly good.

The cheese market holds about the same price last week, but the firm prices prevailing in the country markets indicate that the situation of the country may be different. A few extra pounds for the fancy cheese is a good price and probably as high as the situation justifies for any considerable length of time. The demand is not especially active and the market is quiet.

The unusually favorable season for pasturage causes receipts of butter to keep up unusually well, and not until last week was much decrease in the arrivals noted, but the demand has fallen off somewhat, and arrivals are still ahead of demand. The surplus has been going into storage, and the total stock now packed here in Boston is fully fifty thousand tubs above last year's figures.

The New York market has a weaker tone, the result of liberal receipts. Jobbers who wanted stock for current use paid the rates asked without serious protest, but there was not nearly enough demand to take all the goods, and receivers were determined to find larger outlets. The burden of the accumulation at the present time is the medium to prime grades, and these can be bought cheaper than at any time for a month past. It is hoped that an export demand will be aroused. New York State dairy is weaker, and there is an easier market for both imitation creamery and renovated. Factory is holding up well owing to moderate offerings and continued export interest. There was a good deal more cheese stock on the New York docks this morning than was reported, but the country market went a little higher on Saturday and Monday than was generally expected, and this gave support to the position here this week.

Fancy parcels of full cream sold on the basis of 12 cents to a fraction more for special lots. The quality and condition of current receipts are so fine that there is a very limited quantity of under-primed cheese. This applies to large as well as small sizes. Skins cleaned up well and values were firmly maintained. The public cable came a little higher this week, but exporters are not getting any encouragement to pay the extreme prices now current here.

Latest cable advice to George A. Cochran from the principal markets of Great Britain report butter markets sluggish. Buyers hang back, taking only sufficient for immediate pressing wants. Stocks not large but sufficient to keep markets in buyers' favor. Finest grades, Danish 24 1/2 to 25 cents. Irish 24 to 25 cents. Canadian 23 to 24 cents. Russian 21 1/2 to 22 cents. American creamery has sold at 21 1/2 to 22 for finest. Ladies a dragging sale, over 19 to 19 1/2 cents for good dry goods.

Cheese markets are having a pause. Buyers don't take kindly to the last advance and are light buyers at the moment. Holders are firm, and look for no lower prices. Finest American and Canadian, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents.

Another Oicomegartas Swindle. Inspectors connected with the New York State Department of Agriculture report that they have discovered a gigantic system of smuggling oicomegartas into New York City from New Jersey in tubs bearing no revenue stamps, and estimate that the Internal Revenue Department has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by this neglect to affix the stamps. Naturally the object of not putting the stamps was not only to defraud the Government, but also to defraud the buyers into the idea that they were getting genuine butter which did not need to be stamped. A number of hotels were found to be using it, and they also found where it was being sold as pure creamery butter. In twelve samples sent it was reported by the chemists that they were colored with "art dye." It is said that the firms manufacturing it are liable to be punished by heavy fines or by imprisonment, but we doubt if the really guilty parties will be caught.

New England Crops Improving.

Crop conditions have continued to improve the past week, as reported to T. L. Bridges, acting section director of the New England Climate and Crop Service, owing to the large amount of precipitation that has occurred, and the moderate temperatures that prevailed. The soil was in such condition that the excessive precipitation could be utilized to good advantage, and coming as it did at constant and uniform rate, the greater portion was retained. Crops in the extreme northern portion of the section are in great need of more moisture, and unless this condition is relieved in the immediate future, great damage from drought will result. High winds did some damage along the coast, especially to corn and fruit.

Harvesting being so well advanced, no great damage resulted to small grain from the recent heavy rains. Corn has shown a marked improvement and is nearing maturity, but is still slightly late. Sweet corn is being canned in large quantities, and both the yield and quality are good. Buck wheat continues promising. Fall seeding of small grain has commenced in many parts of the section.

The outlook for a good second crop of hay continues to be good. The gathering of rowen progressed under favorable circumstances until the latter part of the week, when heavy rains interrupted the work. Some damage to hay in the stack in low fields, due to overwatering, was reported. The hay crop for the year has been fairly equal to, if not above, the average.

The fruit outlook continues about the same as at last report. Apples are scarce, and suffered to quite an extent the past week from the excessively high winds along the coast. Peaches and pears are ripening and promise good yields.

Garden truck of all kinds is being marketed in large quantities. Potatoes are generally a good crop, although considerable blight and rust have been reported.

The prospects of an excellent crop of tobacco continue to be good, and no reports of an adverse nature have been received. Outing is well under way, the yield and quality being of the best.

Horse Owners! Use

CONRAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The oldest, best known and most reliable of all horse remedies. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. It is used for all kinds of horse ailments, including cuts, bruises, burns, and sores. It is sold in small bottles for home use, and in larger quantities for commercial purposes. It is a valuable addition to every horse owner's medicine chest.

Over Supply of Leading Vegetables.

Vegetables of nearly all kinds continue in full supply, with prices of most lines ranging low. Corn at 30 cents per bushel is so low that many farmers refuse to ship, preferring to feed out to stock. Cabbages are also plenty and cheap. Onions are in good supply and hold prices fairly well. Native peppers bring only 30 cents per bushel and tomatoes about the same as peppers. Beets and turnips hold prices to run among other lines and cabbages still bring \$5 per hundred for choice lots. Squash are in moderate demand at a low range of prices. Indications are that the squash crop will be large and of fine quality.

String beans are less popular now that shell beans are plenty, but the supply is also reduced, and the price above the first of the season. Shell beans bring about \$1 per bushel. Cville and Lima sell higher, but are in slight supply. These two varieties nearly always bring good prices, and it would seem might be grown with profit. The season is nearly away long enough to ripen Cville or Lima. Tomatoes are very plenty and working lower every week. Field beans are in fairly good demand, but the market is a little weak, dealers finding it difficult to obtain full quotations in disposing of large lots.

Potatoes are arriving in large quantities, and are difficult to sell in round lots at much above 50 cents, the extreme range being 50 to 55 cents. There is the best demand for Aroostook Round White varieties. Sweet potatoes are in good supply, and continue slightly lower in price.

Cranberries an Average Crop.

Leading growers in the Cape Cod cranberry district deny the reports of the failure of the crop in that section, and state that the damage from insects is in limited localities, while the outlook for the whole section is for an average crop. The most widespread damage was caused by winter-killing, and the prospects now are fairly good unless early frosts appear.

The official cranberry estimate by Vice-President John Macpherson of the Cape Cod Growers Association is 126,501 barrels, compared with 120,229 barrels last year. The estimate applies only to the Cape Cod district. The secretary of the Massachusetts Association estimates the crop of that State at thirty-three thousand barrels. Estimates of the New Jersey crop range from fifty to eighty per cent. of a full crop.

Miller & Tensdale: "We estimate the crop of Massachusetts at thirty-five thousand barrels below last year's record; the shortage is mostly in the early birds. In New Jersey the crop will be about the same as last year, another shortage having been caused by heavy rains, which caused more or less seedling. The Wisconsin crop will be a fair one."

At a meeting of the Cape Cod cranberry growers held in Wareham, Aug. 28, estimates from 574 growers showed an aggregate of 126,501 barrels this year as compared with 120,229 barrels raised by the same growers last year. This report represented the acreage upon which 70-1-3 per cent. of last year's crop was grown, and taking this for a basis, it was estimated that this year's crop would be sixty-nine per cent. of last year. A report from Wisconsin was read which predicted a crop of about the same as last year, which was thirty-three thousand barrels. The New Jersey crop was estimated at about one-half of a normal crop. Last year's crop in New Jersey was about seventy-nine thousand barrels and a normal crop would be over one hundred thousand barrels.

The following report comes from Fairmount, Mass., to the Wareham Gazette, under the date of Aug. 18:

The cool nights of the past week have caused the growers to become a little fearful that frost may sweep down over the bog lands before the early berries have been picked. This will hasten many of the growers to get the crop picked.

The pickers are beginning to congregate in the cranberry growing districts, and the fear that there would be a scarcity of help this season has been dispelled.

The foreign element that in the past few years has invaded the cranberry growing district is present in larger numbers this season than ever. It is only a question of time, so the growers say, when they will supplant the natives in harvesting the cranberry crop.

The foreigners move their families into the woods near the big cranberry bogs just before the picking time begins and remain there until the crops are gathered. They have a monopoly of the business in many sections of Cape Cod. In the growing district near White Island, in the Plymouth woods, they have established homes near the cranberry bogs, living there during the year.

Apples Should Bring Good Prices.

Apple buyers are extremely active in the Eastern fruit sections, especially New York State, where the short crop causes hustling to secure a share of the fruit. Estimates are continually being reduced, and probably a thirty per cent. crop is all that can be expected. In New England, on the other hand, estimates tend to rise, and it seems that in some districts the crop has been rated too low, although the number of apples on the trees is generally not so great as compared with last year, but the crop is coming forward well, and the fruit promises to be of good size. Some of the leading orchardists who have expected a disappointing season are considerably in excess of those last reported. The percentage of percentage in some cases, even half a crop, perhaps only a few days' work, but it is a good crop, and the fruit is coming forward well, and the fruit promises to be of good size. Some of the leading orchardists who have expected a disappointing season are considerably in excess of those last reported. The percentage of percentage in some cases, even half a crop, perhaps only a few days' work, but it is a good crop, and the fruit is coming forward well, and the fruit promises to be of good size.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

126 51901.

port a large crop, although, of course, not equal to the unusually abundant yield of last year.

New England apple growers are likely to receive considerable attention from buyers this year as soon as the situation is realized. Orchards in New York State are being bought up at around \$3 per barrel on the tree, buyers furnishing barrels, and there is no reason why at least these prices should not rise throughout the harvesting season. If the export market holds up anything like its present level there will be a big profit in apples bought at this price and shipped abroad, and if the professional buyers will not pay the figure, growers should co-operate and ship apples on their own account.

Exports last week reached about ten thousand barrels from New York City, the returns average very well, ranging between four and five dollars. These are mostly fair varieties with some Baldwin and small lots of Ben Davis from West Virginia.

G. R. Meeker & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. James Lindsay & Son, regarding sales in Glasgow: Gravenstein \$4.50 to \$5.50, Holland Pippin \$4.25 to \$4.75, various varieties \$3.75 to \$4.50, various Pippin varieties \$3.75 to \$4, various York Imperials \$4.25 to \$5.50. Prospects good for first quality apples. From our Liverpool house, under date of Aug. 31, they advise us that apples in general are selling from twelve to sixteen shillings, or \$3 to \$4, but they look for a better market from now on. We are unable to give any quotations from the London market, as no apples have been selling over there up to the present; but in our next circular, we hope to be able to give some prices. The shipments for the week ending Aug. 24 from New York were as follows: to Liverpool 1893 barrels, to London seventy-one barrels, to Glasgow 3078 barrels, making a total of 5003. Shipments from other ports to Europe amounted to 2705 barrels, making a grand total of 7708 barrels, against 5093 for the corresponding week last year.

Fruit Selling Well.

Native apples are somewhat more plenty, but the price holds fairly well for all choice red apples, and the cooking varieties of all kinds sell readily.

Cranberries are arriving quite freely, but are not yet much wanted. Peaches are very plenty for so early in the season. Indications are that the price will rise low as soon as the late kinds arrive in larger quantities. Some of Michigan's enormous crop reaches the Boston market. Connecticut peaches are also very common, and natives of the Mt. Rowe and other early to medium kinds are becoming plenty. Natives bring about \$1 per basket.

Pears are in moderate supply, with prices about steady. Choice Bartlett bring \$4 per barrel and about \$1.20 to \$3 per bushel. Clapp's Favorites are past season, and many showing water cores. Shippers of this variety seem unable to learn that the pear should be picked early and shipped at once. As soon as they begin to soften they become almost worthless, as the juice, especially if sent by freight, will make them almost unpalatable. Some lots, that no doubt were good pears when in season, arrived in very bad condition, and hardly paid expenses. Pears are fairly plenty, but do not seem to be in much demand, consumers preferring peaches when these are plenty and cheap.

There are some cranberries which bring about the same as apples if large and well colored. Grapes are in moderate supply and selling well. Blueberries are still quite plenty, but many are soft and in poor condition generally.

Good Outlook for Wool Producers.

The prospects of the wool grower continue very favorable. Some large Western producers are reported to have already sold their 1935 wool at good prices. Contracts are so far in advance that the leading interests expect the scarcity to continue for some time to come. Buyers seem eager to pick up wool and do not haggle as to price. The strength of the situation is not only in the active condition of the wool goods manufacturing business, but in the gradual reduction of the area suitable for sheep ranges. The large ranges are now mostly in the Rocky Mountain region. The opening of the large Indian Reservation in Utah will increase the area considerably, but this section being largely sheep land.

Egg Shipments Attracted by Good Prices.

Egg receipts continue to increase in a surprising way considering the time of the year. The movement seems to have been stimulated by the good prices paid, which have attracted shipments from all over the country. The bulk of arrivals are of the lower grades, those which possibly are dried and eaten as from former prices. Some eggs are being taken from storage, such as being better than the bulk of the fresh arrivals from the West and Southwest. The amount of egg taken from storage is less than was expected, and some of the large holders are reported getting a little nervous from the outlook. In view of the enormous reserves in their refrigerators would seem would keep the price from going much higher, but the season with refrigeration check is most likely to be in the latter part of the season. About the middle of December the storage situation will have been worked out to the point of less of the holders.

and staying higher for some time. Pears winter, under quite liberal offerings, with a few showing quality to reach outside of the market. Potatoes are in moderate supply and without unusual demand, though fancy grades are a little better. Very few choice plants available, and such would command previous figures, but a good many arrive and are sold, and such work out at low prices. Grapes are in light supply, but demand moderate and prices ruling well, and in buyers' favor; quantities above and below quotations. Blackberries are working out slowly at about former rates. Cranberries are coming in to arrive and are being sold at about former rates. Colorado mushrooms are in heavy supply and lower; nearby makers not very plenty but poor, and selling slowly at lower prices. Watermelons hold steady for fancy; large but poor work out slowly.

At New York there appears to be a tendency toward lighter receipts and yet from some sections advice is still quite liberal. Country prices in most parts of the West are relatively high, and some of the arrivals are under orders to hold, but the supply of fresh gathered eggs from to be sold in more ample, except of the very highest quality, which are in light supply. Dealers are using some of the refrigerated stock, but some of the fresh goods are being put away, and there is very little if any net reduction. Prices are unchanged throughout, and while the market is rated steady for prime to fancy qualities, the position of medium and lower grades is unsatisfactory.

New York Grape Crop.

One who has lately visited the grape-growing sections around Seneca, Oneida and Canadawaga lakes, says that the conditions as to size and quality of the grape crop are far better than last season. The Niagara are some of them in bad shape, especially these vineyards which have not had proper care, and Canadawaga will be a lighter crop than last year, but the Delaware are holding their foliage well, which will result in making the fruit of better color and quality than they were last year. Concord have shown some rot, but the average crop will be good. There is much difference of opinion among the growers as to the value of spraying the vines, some believing it a protection from rot and mildew, while others think it a lot of trouble and expense for nothing. As the expense is stated to be but about \$1 to \$1.50 an acre it seems as if the benefit should be enough to pay for that if it is any protection at all. He adds, "Grapes should sell at prices equal to last season if not better, even with a larger crop, as the quality is much better, and a scarcity of other fruits ought to make the demand good."

Grain and Live Stock Trade Active.

Internal movements of both grain and live stock during July, as indicated by receipts and shipments at important primary markets, reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, present marked improvements, if compared with similar movements in 1904. At twelve grain centers aggregate cereal receipts during the month were over twenty million bushels heavier than those for a corresponding period in 1904. The large wheat crop, forecast by both Government and commercial estimates, is beginning to be marketed, and at the four leading winter

wheat centers the arrivals during July exceeded those of 1904 by over 6,500,000 bushels. Rice-bound trunk line movements of grain, as well as cereal receipts at important concentrating points along the borders of the Great Lakes, also bear evidence of this improved condition. No less worthy of note is the heavy increase in live-stock movements, the receipts at five leading markets during July having been nearly a million head in excess of those representing similar arrivals during the preceding year.

Large Commercial Potato Crop.

Latest reports of the potato crop in Aroostook County, Me., range from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of a full crop. The shortage, as compared with last year, seems to result from the drought, which reduces the size of the potatoes. The crop in the Middle West seems good, with some complaint of blight resulting from recent wet weather. The late crop in New Jersey is turning out much better than the early crop, and better than was generally expected. The best prospects are in Michigan, where the acreage and crop are both large. Summing up the crop as a whole in the commercial potato sections, the shortage in some sections is partly offset by the large acreage in Maine and in the Northwest, and the supply, while probably less than last year, will still be large.

How Hay in Larger Supply.

Amounts of new hay continue to increase, but the quality is still inferior, and old stock is preferred by the buyers. The tendency of price is toward a lower range in the leading markets. Choice hay, however, is relatively scarce, and the quotations for such do not give an idea of the bulk of the sales which are of the lower grades. As compared with last week, the prices show a slight reduction in markets of the West and South, as well as of the Eastern States.

The following shows the highest prices as quoted for the Hay Trade Journal in the markets mentioned: No. 3 timothy gives an average of \$15 per ton below the figures given by choice timothy. Boston \$17.50, New York \$17.50, Brooklyn \$17.50, Jersey City \$18, Philadelphia \$14.50, Providence \$17, Montreal, \$9, Pittsburgh \$13.50, Buffalo \$13, Nashville \$12.75, Baltimore \$15.50, Richmond \$14, New Orleans \$15.50, Kansas City \$9.50, Minneapolis \$10.50, St. Paul \$10.75, Chicago \$13.50, Cincinnati \$12, St. Louis \$11.50, Cleveland \$13.50, Louisville, \$11.50.

Crop and Produce Notes.

Under highly favorable temperatures corn has advanced rapidly according to the Government weekly crop bulletin. Much of the early crop over the southern portion of the corn belt is being out, and cutting will begin in Iowa this week. The condition of the crop continues excellent generally throughout the corn belt. Much tobacco in the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic States has been housed, and the remainder is marketing rapidly. A good crop is generally reported, especially in the northern part of the Middle Atlantic States and in New England. A very poor apple crop is indicated in all the important apple-producing States. Very few favorable reports respecting potatoes are received, and the general outlook is for an indifferent crop.

Losses no time in practicing economy. A dime now and then pays the taxes.

THE ONLY MANURE SPREADER

operated with a single lever, and the only one having a Vibrating Blade. The single lever avoids complications in construction, is easy to work, strong, acts quickly and surely and is entirely self-adjusting. No danger of jamming or breaking by pulling the wrong lever. The Vibrating Blade is so constructed and so placed that it thoroughly cleans the manure from the wheel, and obviates the necessity of any extra care in loading. Corn and other manure can be spread as well as best material. In all other respects the L. H. Kutter is built as well as best material and superior workmanship can make it. Solid steel axle front and rear; steel wheels with broad tires; hand brake on rear wheel; mud, etc. traction tires on rear wheels; power applied from both rear wheels; front wheel with under-tires very short; hand crank for speed. Will spread evenly and capable of great strains the L. H. Kutter is built as well as best material and superior workmanship can make it.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
7 Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

This Single Lever Controls Every Operation

Edges That Last

Probably you have bought edged tools made of steel that was crumbly, or too soft to hold an edge, or so hard as to be brittle. You may have bought them for good tools, too. There is, however, a sure way to get tools with edges that last. It is simply to ask for the Keen Kutter Brand when buying. Keen Kutter Tools have been standard of America for 35 years, and are in every case the best that brains, money and skill can produce. They are made of the finest grades of steel and by the most expert tool makers. As a complete line of tools is sold under this brand, in buying any kind of tool all you need remember is the name

KEEN KUTTER

The draw knife shown here is an example of the excellence of Keen Kutter Tools. It has a nicety of balance and "hang," which has never been successfully imitated, and it is made of the best steel ever put into a draw knife. In all the years that we have sold this tool we have never heard of one defective in any way.

Yet the Keen Kutter Draw Knife is no better than all other Keen Kutter Tools.

The Keen Kutter Line was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Fair, being the only complete line of tools ever to receive a reward at a great exposition.

Following are some of the various kinds of Keen Kutter Tools: Axes, Adzes, Hammocks, Hatchets, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saws, Tool Chisels, Serris, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Brush Hooks, Corn Knives, Eye Hooks, Trowels, Foreman's Shovels, Tinners' Shovels, Scissors, Saws, Jack Chisels, Horse Shovels, Axes, etc., and Knives of all kinds.

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools, write to us and we will send you a list of dealers.

Every Keen Kutter Tool is sold under this Mark and Motto: "The Specification of Quality Means Long After the Fair is Over."

Keen Kutter Tool Co., 220 Broadway, New York.